— P & O —

The 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,179—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd Feb.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feilner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6-0.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	21st Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,294	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LIMITED.

THE S. S. "MOSHTARI," will SAIL for DURBAN and CAPE TOWN, about the 23rd Inst. For freight and Passage money apply to the Undersigned.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE.
Agent.

No. 1 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay 7th February, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED a JAILOR for the Gondal Jail. The applicant should be physically fit. One who has practical experience of Jail and Jail factory will be given preference. Salary Rs. 50, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 75. Free Quarters.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewan, Gondal.

Gondal, 14th February 1901.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, for the Madras Railway about April next, an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT. Second Grade. On a Salary of Rs. 550 to Rs. 650. The applicant must have had a thorough training as a Mechanical Engineer in an English Railway or other Workshop and must further, have had experience in India of both Workshop and District Work and be competent to act as Works Manager or as District Locomotive Superintendent as required. The age of the applicant should not exceed 35. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 14th February, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FOR ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING KIT.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES' HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS, SOILED LINEN BAGS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS, NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES, BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS IN ANY ONE YEAR

Since the Company was ESTABLISHED in 1874,

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS ... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS.

BILLARD CHAMPION.

By Special request of the public,

WILL PLAY AT THE

FRAMJI CAWASJI HALL

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

25TH, 26TH, & 27TH, FEB. 1901.

The champion concedes 1800 points start in 3000 up.

ADMISSION.

Front Reserved Seats Re. 5-0 per night.
Second do. do. " 3-0 "
Gallery Unreserved " 2-0 "

THE PLAN AND TICKETS AT

JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

Doors open 8-30 Play 9 P.M. Sharp.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MISS JANET WALDORF

AND

MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,

Supported by a Powerful Company.

TO-NIGHT,

"TURNED UP."

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd,

"CAMILLE."

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th,

"ROMEO & JULIET."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th,

"THE GAY LORD QUEX."

Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

J. G. DENT, Manager.

NOTICE.

SALE OF PLOT NO. 59 IN MATHERAN.

THE NOTICE putting this PLOT up to Auction is hereby CANCELLED.

M. COLLIE, Major, M. D., I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 19th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

OWING to an ACCIDENT on the TANSA DUCT there will be a SHORT SUPPLY of WATER to the City for a FEW DAYS.

Parts of the City South of Chinchpoogli will receive moderate pressure supply from 6 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M. and low pressure supply from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Parts North of Chinchpoogli including Bandora and Kurla will receive low pressure supply during the day and moderate pressure supply for two hours at night.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

Bombay, 20th February, 1901.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera, Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payble in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE (IN BOMBAY) OF VALUABLE LANDED PREMISES SITUATE AT JAMNAGAR.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March. 1901, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of N. G. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ludha Sunderji, Insolvent, all the right, title and interest of the said Ludha Sunderji deceased, in the undermentioned properties:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khawdi Zilla, Jamnagar, consisting of one room and a parlour facing the north, on the ground floor, and a room above the said room divided into two compartments, and another room and terrace with railings above the said parlour on the first floor, and bounded as follows:—On the south by Dalgovindjee Meghjee House, on the west by another piece of land belonging to Ludha Sunderji, on the north by Fully Chock, and on the east by vacant land having a Banyan tree thereon.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land adjoining the aforesaid land with a dwelling-house thereon, consisting of a room and a parlour on the ground floor, and having terrace and a kitchen above the said parlour. The said land with dwelling-house thereon as aforesaid is bounded as follows:—On the south by the house of Dalgovindji Meghji, on the west, by the house of G janji Parsanji on the north by the house of Shivji Sunderji and on the east by Fully Chock.

THIRDLY.—A piece of land in the vicinity of the town with a dwelling-house thereon having a door facing the east, with a large compartment on the north with open space on all its sides, and consisting of two rooms and a parlour having a door facing the north, having a door facing the eastern side, and bounded as follows:—On the west by the house of Velji Liladhar, on the north by a public passage, on the east by the house of Shivji Sunderji, and on the south by the house of Meghji Viruhab.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, Solicitors, at their Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

ON VIEW.—Late Sir Albert Sassoon's Very Valuable English and Calcutta-made Furniture, large chandeliers, English large Clocks, large carpets, Steel Sofas, very old China Jars, &c., at Sau Souci, Victoria Road, Byculla.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

MRS. CECIL GRAY says about the FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR:—"Had chupper-huts in the compound for ten days, and was extremely pleased with everything; cooking most excellent, and Proprietor and everyone most civil and bilging.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 129, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a furnished Bungalow, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, for 6 or 12 months from the 1st of April. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to T. A. BLAND, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Five-penny, Sixpenny, Shilling, Nine-penny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS." Care of this paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAMPHOR TAR—Is specially useful as a protection against Small-Pox, Influenza, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Epidemics and other Infectious diseases, 2 Ans. Pkt. Rs. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS now in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 3, with postage 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, Postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & Co., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Recevied English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Colemans, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Harmoniums, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from F. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, Madras. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest,

1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

Your digest is an excellent book.... I have found it very useful.—B. GHOSH Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.

The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C. Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium... I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 6 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

HUNTLY & CLUB

BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following

OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps. Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the Highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in wood. Every cork, capsule, lable and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. M. Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with the prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM.

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience the dire effects of those dreadful maladies. Address:—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *édition de luxe*... Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAVOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15, Dorset Street, London, E.C.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"

AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, (LIMITED),

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

SATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Horuby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sowan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICKSON, Esq.—Raj Nundgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 10,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:

FAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 31 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47 Church Gate Street, Bombay

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON

PROPRIETRESS.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY recently held from us by Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS has been TRANSFERRED to Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY who is authorised to SIGN our Firm "per pro."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
By their Representative in India.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.

Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RY.
(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to Noon of 1st March 1901 for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper. B. and N.-W. Ry.

Samastipur, 14th February 1901.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 24	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 8

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols .....£ 97 9-16=—3-16 ;
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-4=unchanged.
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£106 1-2= ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£93 1-2= ,,
Bar Silver in London.....28 5-16=plus 1-8
,, in New York .....61 3-8=plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris .....25 23 1-2=plus 1-3
,, on New York .....487 1-8= unchanged
Discount Bank of England.....4 1-2 p. c. ,,
,, Short London Bills.....3 5-8 p. c. ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills.....3 5-8 p. c. ,,
Amount paid into the Bank of England, £200,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet with very little business passing :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4d.
,, Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 1-4d.
,, Francs	171
30 days' sight Japan	148 1-2
,, Shanghai	201
Silver London	28 5-16
,, New York	61 3-8

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

Imports.	Rs.
Gold Coins	9,47,120
Gold Bullion	7,22,000
Silver Coins	68,468
Silver Bullion	73,787

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has remained unchanged, during the day and the rate at closing time was Rs. 94-14.

SHARES.

The market is dull and drooping. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1,242 1-2. ; In Spinning and Weaving Companies, China Mills are quoted Rs. 390 , Colaba Land and Mill Co. Rs. 325, Currimbhoy Rs. 550, David Rs. 190, Manekji Petit Rs. 1,730, Queen Rs. 425, Swadeshi, Rs. 555.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

The following telegram was sent by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, under date January 24 :—"Winter rainfall unusually good in Upper India, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Central India, and agricultural prospects very favourable ; but in the Guzerat, Deccan and Karnatic districts of Bombay, through the early cessation of the monsoon in September and the absence of rain, crop prospects bad, and serious distress expected between now and August. Relief measures will be required, and expenditure estimated at one crore during the next financial year, besides large loss of revenue. Number of relief works not increasing rapidly at present, but will when the harvest is completed. The affected area also includes Baroda and part of Hyderabad. Prices continue high in the affected tracts, but should drop when the Upper India harvest has been secured."

COTTON.

As New York spot was 1-16d. lower our local market continues quiet but steady. Shippers are anxious to buy ready lots at a reduced price of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but merchants are not inclined to part with their stocks. The total sales reported to-day at Colaba amounted to 500 bales of which shippers took 200 bales.

The official quotations to-day are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	181	167	153	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	186	175	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	187	177	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	196	192	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	193	189	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	191	...	Do.
Juigaum, Machine-ginned	...	183	...	Do.
Sheagaum, Machine ginned	...	...	...	
Akola, Machine-ginned	...	...	...	
Khamgaum, Machine ginned	204	198	...	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned	...	...	...	
Barsee	...	...	...	
Oomra, Good staple	212	205	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	234	...	...	March 25
Surat do	...	...	225	15-25 Mar.
Dhowngger, Hand-ginned	218	205	...	April-May.
,, do	...	...	192	15-25 May
Dhollera Machine ginned	...	...	...	
Do Hand-ginned	...	...	...	
Wadwan	...	...	...	
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	221	May 25
Western	...	...	211	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Khandeish	2,205	208,930	99,262
Barsee and Nugur	1,262	76,345	25,894
Berar	4,669	362,397	97,862
Hinguoghat	94	9,448	5,446
Dhollera	70	3,988	40,045
Broach	318	5,137	34,429
Coompta and Dharwar	606	13,090	20,454
Westerns	125	2,339	1,348
Bengals	3,330	1517,768	244,849
Sind	690	5,329	18,434
Persian	98	3,690	3,901
American	...	7,068	6,002
Egyptian	...	2,934	5,600
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,778
Total...	13,572	852,384	586,304

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKET.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet ; Surats were dull. Manchester was quiet. The total sales for the day amounted to 7,000 bales and that sold for speculation and for export was 500 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Spot 5 19-32 —1-32. Fair Brown Egyptain, 7 5-8—2-16. Arrivals closed .

Liverpool Futures—

Feb.	Feb-March	May-June	Aug-Sep.
5·14	5·10	5·5	4 53
—2·64	—2·64	—2·14	—2·64

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 22,000 bales. The Exports to Great Britain were 3,000 bales and to France and Continent 4,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands .....9 1-4=—1-16
Futures, month of May .....8·97=plus 7
Do Do of Aug .....8·63=plus 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market is firm and Rs. 4-6-6 is the rate for white Delhi, April-May delivery.

The LINSEED Market is quiet, and exporters are operating moderately.

Linseed, Bold, ready is quoted Rs. 8 ; April-May. Rs. 8-0-6

Rapeseed is firm, at following quotations :—

Brown Katnee.....Rs. 6-4
,, Delhi.....(April-May) Rs. 6-2-3
,, Yellow Guzerat...Rs. 7-2

The Poppyseed market is quiet, but there is no business passing. The quotations this evening are :—

Poppyseed Ready Rs. 8-12 ; April-May Rs. 7-10.

There is no change in Castor seed. The rates to-day stand as follows :—

Castorseed ready Rs. 35 April May Rs. 34.

Gingellyseed is quiet at following rates :—

Gingellyseed, New, 85 per cent.....Rs. 45
,, ,, 75 ,, ,, 44
,, ,, 50 ,, ,, 42-8
,, ,, Red ,, ,, 41
Groundnuts ,, 40

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	268	216,151	191,492
Linseed	6,386	81,327	20,222
Rapeseed	2,992	55,616	15,536
Gingellyseed	11,431	602,552	759,572
Poppyseed	117	3,874	4,466
Groundnuts	554	27,483	9,012
Castorseed	4,668	226,924	40,645
Rice	178,114	1,180,757	1,085,060
Myrabollams	6,677	161,269	not recorded.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Austrian Lloyds s s Maria Valerie, Captain P Berberovich, sailing for Trieste, from Victoria dock No. 9 on 21st instant. Medical examination at the Dock at 10-30 a.m. sharp to-day :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Mr and Mrs Marry and child
Mrs Noetling
Miss Seal
Capt A W and Mrs Lindsay and infant
Rev Dr and Mrs Manoseli
Mr Cottiadis
Mr Petrochilo
Mr W Bayd
Capt Ewens

FROM KARACHI.

Col Mrs Mein and 2 children
Capt F T T Moore
Mr S Lang

FROM KOBE—Mr N Horrell

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 25m. Sun sets, 6h., 3m. High water, 0-31m., 0-56a. Low water, 6-33m., 6-34a.

Sir Robert Low's return from tour.

Bombay University, Election of Municipal Councillors.

Novelty Theatre, "Turned Up" by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4·30 p.m. to-day.

THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—We would remind our readers that "Turned Up" will be repeated by the Waldorf Co., to night and to-morrow "Camille" will hold the boards.

SINKING OF A PROW.—On Tuesday last a prow laden with ashes was sailing in the harbour in charge of tindal Adamji Hassanji, when near the North Channel Beacon it capsized owing to the high wind blowing at the time and sank. Fortunately no lives were lost.

LECTURE.—In connection with the Bombay Ladies, Branch, National Indian Association, Dr. Quicke will give the second Lecture of the Series on the "First Aid to the Injured" at the Cama Hospital Lecture Hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon and until further notice the same will be delivered every following Thursday at the same hour and place.

THEFT AT THE OFFICER'S LINES.—Captain Bodington, who resides in the Officer's Lines at Colaba, has reported to the police, the theft of two silver boxes from a table in his bungalow on Monday last. The property is valued at Rs. 55. There were several other silver articles on the same table that were left intact.

DROWNING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Parel Road, Lalwady, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Sitibai, a Hindu girl, aged eight years, who lived with her sister in that locality. On Tuesday last the girl was playing near the Dinshaw Petit Mill tank at Parel, which is unprotected, when she accidentally fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The Aryan Education Society of Bombay celebrated its fourth anniversary last Tuesday in the hall of their High School at Girgaum. A very interesting programme had been arranged to make the gathering a success. A large number of the past and present students, with the whole staff of teachers, took part in the proceedings. Principal Devdhar presiding on the occasion. Mr. Thakur gave an eloquent address, which was followed by short speeches by Messrs. Sohoni, Trilokekar, Talcherkar, Vijayakar, and Jayakar.

FIRE AT MANDVIE.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three-storeyed house belonging to one Mahomedbhoy Tajbhoy, situated in Mandvie, Colwadi, by which a quantity of coir ropes and brooms stored in a shop on the ground floor of the house was destroyed. The fire engine from the Fort immediately proceeded to the spot and with two lines of hose extinguished the fire in about half an hour. The damage is estimated at Rs 800. On the alarm being raised all the tenants living on the upper floor left the house, except a lunatic, who was brought out by Mr. Ratcliff. The origin of the fire is not known.

KILLED BY A CART.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J.J. Hospital, regarding the death of Pandoo Tookaram, a Hindoo, aged twenty, residing at Arthur Road, about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 18th instant deceased was going along the Haines Road in the direction of his house, when he was knocked down by a bullock yoked to a small bullock-cart ("chuckra") and one of the wheels passed over his back. The cart was at the time driven by one Toolsiram Gungaram and contained three persons, all of whom stated that the accident was not due to any rashness or negligence on the part of the driver. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day, the cause of the death being due to internal abdominal injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WANTED HIS WIFE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximan Dhunji, a Hindu carpenter, was charged by Inspector Sloane with making a false complaint against his wife. The evidence showed that on the 14th instant accused reported to the police that his wife had disappeared from his house at Kamatipoora, taking with her ornaments of the value of Rs. 350. He also presented a petition to the Commissioner of Police on the 23d ultimo, charging his wife with having broken open a box during his absence from home and stolen the ornaments. On the 12th instant accused found his wife near the Jackaria Musjid and took her to the Byculla Police Station, where he gave her in police custody on the same charge. The police investigated the matter and found the ornaments in the accused's box. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he accused his wife of theft at the advice of his friends, who thought it was the only way of getting her back home. He wanted the police to assist him in searching for her. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 40.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

FIGHT WITH DACOITS FROM A ROOF.

IMPERATOR VS. DHONDYA RAMJEE AND OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in November last, convicted the six appellants and others of dacoity, and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that eighteen persons were charged with the offence of dacoity in this case. On the night of the 21st March last a band of thieves went to complainant's house in the village of Rastapur in the Nowasa taluka, and some of them having beaten the complainant and his brother removed from the house ornaments, cash, wheat, grain and dal to the value of Rs. 167. The thieves were armed with sticks and stones, and a kind of battle took place between them and the villagers, who were collected on the roof of a neighbouring house, both parties throwing and slinging stones at one another. This offensive action on the part of the villagers apparently induced the thieves to retire before they had completely investigated the complaints' premises, for they did not discover where the complainant had buried his other ornaments. The injuries inflicted on the complainant and his brother were not very severe, although blood had flowed from their wounds. The track of the thieves showed that after leaving Rustapur they went through Chinchore to Hivara, where there was a large famine relief camp When the muster of all the Bhils and Mangs was taken at midnight on the 21st, the eighteen accused and one other Bhil were all absent from their huts. The Sessions Judge took it as proved that, at the time the dacoity at Rustapur was committed, all the accused were absent from their huts at the Hivara relief camp. On the evening of the 23rd all the accused agreed to produce property stolen in the Rastapur dacoity. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 led the way to a nulla in the limits of Hivara and produced ornaments which the complainant identified as his own. Accused No. 1 afterwards produced from a place where they had been buried, in the ground behind his hut, some other ornaments, which were also identified. Some of the accused pointed out grain bags which they had buried in different places. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the confessions of the accused were in certain instances forced, and they were not acted upon. He thought that the police might have concluded their enquiry more quickly than they did, and that it was probable that some of the accused proved recalcitrant at first in the matter of producing property. Some of the accused were acquitted and discharged, and the rest were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four and three years each.

Their Lordships, for reasons given in their judgment, reversed the convictions of, and sentences passed upon, accused Nos. 3-7-8 and 16, and directed their acquittal and discharge. The court dismissed the appeals of Nos. 4 and 15.

It may be well to remind readers that the British Congress on Tuberculosis will be held in London from July 22 to 26, and that all sides of that great national question the prevention of consumption, will be discussed thereat. It is probable that his Majesty the King will open the Congress, and the gathering will be of a cosmopolitan character. The sections will discuss tuberculosis from the medical, municipal, pathological, and veterinary points of view. It is hoped that the Congress will be the means of arousing increased interest in the prevention of consumption, a disease that kills over 50,000 persons every year in Great Britain and Ireland, and that, in addition, affects many thousands more in other ways than by attacking the lungs. The second item which is worth noting in connection with the public health is the appointment of a Commission to investigate the whole details of recent beer poisoning cases. At the head of the Commission we find Lord Kelvin, and he will be associated with eminent medical men and others in the work of eliciting the sources of impurity in beer, and all other points necessary to enable the Commissioners to report and recommend ways and means of future safety for the beer consumer.

LAND REVENUE SUIT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Revenue Judge of Bombay, took up the hearing of the land assessment suit brought by Mr Harkisondas Narotamdas and others against the Collector of Bombay. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Collector.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs were owners of a certain piece of land at Kamatipura, which their predecessors in title had held for very many years. It was originally ceded by Government to the American Mission, free of rent, and it formed part of the land of the quit and ground-rent tenure. In or about the year 1887 the land comprising 160 square yards was assessed at twelve pies per square yard per annum. The plaintiffs submitted that the levy of this rent was wrong and illegal. In the year 1887 the land was declared to comprise, in addition to the 160 square yards above mentioned of 70 square yards, in all 230 square yards. This additional area was charged in that year for the first time at a similar rate, viz., twelve pies per square yard. The Collector was wrong to include the whole land as newly assessed land, when as a matter of fact the holding of the plaintiffs and their predecessors in title was of the tenure of the quit and ground rent. The plaintiffs aver that they have the right to hold the land free of rent, or in the alternative at the fixed and uniform ground rent or assessment at twelve pies per square yard, which the Government have no right to increase. By a notice dated 24th August, 1899, the Collector of Bombay intimated that under Section 8 of Bombay Act II of 1876 he had fixed the assessment or land revenue for that piece of land at eight annas per square yard per annum, and that the assessment would come into force from the 1st of October, and that it was guaranteed for fifty years from that date. The new assessment is eight times the present assessment, and was fixed without giving to the plaintiffs any opportunity of being heard or showing cause against it.

The Collector of Bombay in his written statement said that the two pieces of land belonged to, and were in the possession of, Government. They were allowed to be occupied by the American Mission free of rent. On the cessation of this missionary occupation the Government was not bound to allow any other person to occupy the land free of rent, but was entitled to assess it without the consent of the occupier. It was not now open to the plaintiffs to dispute the right of Government to assess it. As a matter of fact, it was assessed at the request of the then occupier. It was entered in the register of newly assessed lands and remained in it ever since. Moreover, the occupier paid assessment on it as newly assessed land. At the time the assessment was fixed no guarantee was given by Government that it would be continued for ever or was payable for a specified period. The assessment was on the contrary liable to be varied at the discretion of the Collector. The Collector was not bound by law to give any notice to the plaintiffs of his intention to enhance the assessment, nor to call upon them to show cause why it should not be enhanced. Moreover, the plaintiffs had no right to question the right of Government to re-assess the land from time to time at the pleasure of the Government.

Evidence was taken in the case and arguments of counsel heard.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

The twenty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Gordhundas Soondercas, Chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following directors' report was taken as read :—

Your directors this time meet with their 26th annual report for the year ending 30th September 1900, and in submitting the balance sheet, they regret for the loss of Rs. 32,735-1-1 after deducting Rs. 549-8-11 balance of last year's profit, owing to the shortness of the cotton crop and the number of bales pressed being considerably less than the previous season. This was an exceptionally bad year for the cotton season, owing to the disastrous famine for want of rain and hence our Company had to suffer the aforesaid loss ; but your Directors have reasons to hope that in the current year they will be better off with their running business for a profitable future. Messrs. Sorabjee Cursetjee Seth and Bhugwandass Waiji retire by rotation but are eligible for reelection. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Chairman then moved the said report before the meeting two letters, one from Porebunder and the other from Calcutta, addressed to the Secretaries and Treasurers and signed by about fifty shareholder of the company holding eighty shares. In these letters, the shareholders admitted the loss the company had sustained owing to famine, during the year under report, but submitted that they had equally suffered through the same calamity and as most of them had to depend for their maintenance on the income of the moneys invested by them with the company, they requested that a dividend be paid out of the fund reserved for the equalization of dividends.

After some discussion it was resolved that a dividend of Rs. 60 per share be declared out of the fund set apart for that purpose.

The retiring directors, Messrs. Sorabji Cursetji Seth and Bhugwandas Waiji, were re-elected. The auditors were appointed and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE BATTLE OF THE VERNACULARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time ago in commenting upon the resolution recently arrived at by the Senate of the Bombay University to admit some of the Vernaculars in the Presidency as second languages at the M. A., examination, the "Kesari" of Poona made a suggestion, which is, I think, worthy of serious consideration by those who have the interests of the Vernaculars at heart. The suggestion is that the candidates who take up these languages at the Matriculation, the U. S. F., and then M. A. examinations, might be asked to give their answers to the questions on these languages themselves in the Vernaculars. The writer in the "Kesari" goes further and observes, and I think rightly, that unless the candidates were asked to give their answers in some other subjects as well through the medium of the Vernaculars, our Vernaculars are not likely to make any real progress. But there are difficulties in the way of adopting this course. First and foremost is the difficulty of finding examiners competent to examine in so many Vernaculars simultaneously, for that it will practically come to unless we suppose the number of examiners appointed in each subject to be very large, which is not feasible.

I should therefore like the University to adopt the more restricted suggestion, as it is quite practicable since neither the examinees nor the examiners in these Vernaculars can reasonably complain that they are put to any disadvantage by being asked to respectively answer and examine questions on the Vernaculars themselves in the Vernaculars. But to remove even plausible or sentimental objections to the adoption of such a proposal I am not opposed to make it even less ambitious by suggesting that this novel feature be made optional and not compulsory. Thus restricted the proposal cannot be objected to on any reasonable grounds.

To remove all possibility of opposition even from Parsee candidates and their parents, who are said to be against any encouragement to the Vernaculars by the University, I would suggest the association of a Parsee examiner with a Gujerathi, one at each of these examinations, to examine the answers of the Parsee candidates ; or better still, the recognition of the Parsee Gujerathi, in which no inconsiderable literature has recently grown, as a separate dialect for the purposes of these examinations.

If either of these suggestions be adopted simultaneously with the modest proposal I have ventured to put forward here all reasonable opposition, I repeat, would be removed and the Vernaculars will have received substantially greater encouragement at the hands the University than they have hitherto done.

Hoping in those Fellows of the senate and others who take a genuine interest in the progress of their mother-tongues, will seriously consider my humble proposal, I beg to subscribe myself, Yours, &c.

A LOUER OF THE VERNACULARS.

Thana, 19th Feb. 1901.

LORD SALISBURY has promised that attention will be given to the matter of the better housing of the working classes, and local authorities. Whitechapel among them, are considering the advisability of conferring regarding the question of overcrowding. To my mind the whole topic of housing resolves itself into the subject last named. There is not room enough for us, and so we elbow and push one another in the strain and stress of finding reasonable accomodation in all our big centres of population. Long ago London took on the Scottish flat system, represented also in Paris, and still more typically developed in American cities where tenements of "sky scrapers" abound. Here we have population increased or housed cubically, as it were as well superficially, but the stress does not diminish. A glance at the sanitary and other conditions of even recent tenements does not impress one with their excellence as homes. Even there the builder's idea of getting as many people into his allotted space as possible is carried out with a skill we might admire were the results otherwise than disastrous to health.

THE CONGRESS AND COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter to you I quoted the speech of the Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. I only referred in my letter to the first portion of the speech which was in reference to the apparent advantage enjoyed by Manchester. I will now refer to the second portion of his speech in which he told his shareholders that the Indian Government derived large profits last year by the purchase of silver for the purposes of coinage. But he was of opinion that such an advantageous addition to the reserve from an economic point of view was debateable. Now, Sir, it costs the Indian Government 11 1-2d. per rupee while the same rupee is artificially enhanced in value to Is 4d. This is no doubt on the face of it a most doubtful method for raising the wind, before the closing of the mints the Indian mints coined annually about 9 1-2 crores of rupees. Last year they coined about the same amount. If they coined annually about 9 crores, they will make a profit of over 2 crores a year. It was only the other day our Government closed the mints on the plea that rupees were redundant and they did not want India to be a sink for the discarded metal. They even went further ; they wanted permission from the Home Government to melt rupees sell them as bullion. That happily to they were not allowed to do, and they are now coining rupees at high pressure. The Indian Government only declared the other day that there was not sufficient banking capital for the internal and external trade of the country. They, therefore, proposed to amalgamate all the Presidency Banks and increase their capital, and now they are quietly diverting over 2 crores a year from the pockets of the people, which are not by any means full their own treasury, by buying a rupee at 11 1-2d. and selling it at 16d. In other words, this money which in the pockets of the people would be utilized by them for their trading necessities, will be locked up in the Government treasury. I do not say that the money would be wasted or spent carelessly, but the country will have so much less cash for their commercial needs all the same. India wants silver currency and I do not see why she should be prevented from getting it at its intrinsic value. In my previous letters I alluded to the loss inflicted upon the cultivator by being compelled to receive only Rs. 15 to the sovereign for his produce instead of Rs. 20 to which he is entitled. Now, Sir, just examine his position as regards his land assessment which he pays to our Government and which comes to about 26 crores a year. If a cultivator was paying Rs. 100 a year to Government before the closing of the mints, what was he giving ? He was giving 100 tolas of silver ; it would represent not more than Rs. 75, if he gives to-day 100 tolas of silver, because he can buy one tola of silver to-day for about 12 annas. But owing to the artificial value of the rupee at present, if he is giving Rs. 100 for his assessment, which is fixed for a number of years, what does he give now ? He gives at the rate of Is. 4d. per rupee a sum of money which will buy not 100 tolas but 133 tolas of silver which the mints would soon turn into rupees 133 for the Government. A cry has gone forth from the Congress camp, which met recently, that the assessment must be reduced by 25 per cent. and they are equally entitled to this reduction, and he must get it. Now, Sir, examine for a moment the relation of labour and capital. When a planter can only get Rs. 15 per pound sterling, instead of Rs. 20, he is paying his labourers the same wages in artificial rupees, which he did before in rupees of true value. The result is that he is actually paying his labourers about 25 per cent. more. Take the mill-labourer in Bombay. I am in a position to say that we are paying to-day as many rupees as we did ten years back. If a labourer got before Rs. 10, equal to ten tolas of silver, he is getting to-day Rs. 10, which at 1s. 4d. would buy him 13 1-3 tolas. One would naturally think that at any rate the poor labourers are making money. They have done so no doubt, but it is evident that ultimately what would harm his employer would harm him in the end, because he will be either reduced or discharged. It is said that after all this is an experiment. Now, Sir, what is an experiment ? If an individual or a corporation makes an experiment, it might succeed or fail. But there is every inducement for our Government to persevere in their experiment in Currency Legislation, because the longer it is continued, the better for them, because for all those years they would be paying for their sterling debt Rs. 15 to the sovereign instead of Rs. 20. But for every rupee thus saved by the Government, the country pays, goodness knows how many times over ; meanwhile the wealth-producing institutions of the country, viz., Agriculture Plantation, Industry, and Manufacture are starved.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. W.

THE QUEEN'S MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many proposals are being made as to the shape the Victoria Memorial should take. A magnificent building to be called the "Victoria Hall" has been announced to be the desire of His Excellency the Viceroy, who appears to be simply amazed at the munificence with which the native princes have responded to his call, and who, in case the subscription swells to a high proportion, intends, it is believed, to accept no more than a lac of rupees from each place. I beg, however, to suggest that this structure, to be worthy of the sovereign whose name it is intended to perpetuate, should be in every way superior to any monument yet erected for a similar purpose. Her Majesty the Queen Victoria was, perhaps, the greatest sovereign in the history of the world—ancient or modern—the civilization, the prosperity and the glory of whose reign stand altogether unparalleled. If, therefore, her memorial is to have a structural form, it should be infinitely superior to the Tajmahal or any of the seven wonders of the world, or it should not take that shape at all. Let it be "all in all, or not at all."

Looking to the history of these stupendous monumental piles, it would seem that they were one and all raised by the greatest Emperors of the time by draining the whole imperial treasuries for the construction of those monuments on which they had set their heart. But to have such a structure the wealth of the whole of the present India would obviously be inadequate. Lord Curzon, therefore, in his wonted sympathy for the poor India, confines his ambition to a structure of modest magnificence and grandeur. But herein he has to refuse the voluntary contributions of the Indian princes. In my humble opinion it would be a great mistake to do such violence to the feelings of loyalty of these princes. They will be disappointed and positively aggrieved.

I would, therefore, suggest that all these contributions, big and small, should be eagerly sought and instead of adding one more "palace" to the "city of palaces," the whole amount should be added to the government treasury and in return for it the salt-tax should be altogether and for ever abolished. This alone will be the fittest memorial of Victoria the Good. Every Indian, from the humblest Indian to the greatest prince, will then have cause to bless the memory of his beloved sovereign with every morsel of food that he eats every day of his life. These handsome contributions do not come up to the amount realized by this hateful tax, the deficit should be borne by Government. It will be in complete accord with the traditional and national feeling of India if her new Emperor commemorates his accession to the throne by making to India a grant to make up this deficit. It has always been the custom with the humblest Indian to give away in charity a sum of money befitting the dignity of his departed parent. Many of the University and other endowments owe their origin, as every one knows, to this fact. India has been surely looking forward to some such act from her new Emperor. The Mighty Akbar did not yearn for a structural monument like his descendent Shah Jehan, and his abolition of the Jizia is more widely known and blessed than the Tajmahal, which in time must need crumble to dust. If this proposal does not find favour with any present policy let the whole amount be spent as Mr. Talati proposes, to the establishment throughout India of Technical and Industrial Institutions which alone can save India from starvation. At any rate let the memorial, be such as will confer some permanent blessing upon the whole of India.—Yours, &c.,

Berar, Feb 18. D. T. B.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 15th and 16th Competitions of the Coorla Season took place on Tuesday morning the 19th instant, the shooting all round being most creditable. Volunteer Lillywhite having for the second time this Season scored a highest possible. The air was very crisp and keen, and altogether a most enjoyable morning was spent.

The next competition will take place on Tuesday morning next the 26th instant, distances 700 and 800 Yards.

The following are the scores :—

15TH COMPETITION—500 YARDS.

Bombr O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	27 A
Vol C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	27 B
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	25 A
Cr Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	21 C
Corpl M Weavers Bo Vol Rifles	25 C
Lance Corpl F E Otto G I P Ry Vols	25 C
Lance Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	25 A
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	25 D
Vol J A D'Cruz Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lieut A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	17
Lance Corpl E T Stevenson Bo Vol Rifles	13

A Handicapped 4 points ; B handicapped 6 points ; C handicapped 2 points ; D winner of spoon

16TH COMPETITION—600 YARDS.

Vol C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	28 A
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	26 B
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	26 C
Lce Corpl F E Otto G I P R Vols	24 D
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	23
Bombr O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	22
Corpl M Weavers Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	21
Lance Corpl E T Stevenson Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	21
Vol J A D'Cruz Bo Vol Rifles	18

A Handicapped 6 points and winner of Bombay Rifles Club Silver Medal for highest possible score ; B handicapped 4 points ; C handicapped 2 points winner of Spoon and D handicapped 2 points.

THE NATIVE PRESS

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The "Rast Goftar" regrets that some of the most prominent members of the general committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund should differ from the decision arrived at by the executive committee of that body. Our contemporary adds : The difference, which is after all not of a grave character, seems to lie in a nut-shell. The minority are prepared to give their due meed of praise to Mr. Tata for his generous offer to give away the fund which he intends to set apart for founding and maintaining the Research Institute to the Victoria Memorial Fund, but the crucial point is, whether the Research Institute will, as has been contended by the minority, be located in the Bombay Presidency, to which, it is now determined beyond all doubt that the memorial fund should be confined. Mr. Mehta the other day declared at the meeting of the General Committee in distinct terms that the Research Institute will be located within the four corners of the Presidency, to which the memorial fund is to be confined, but a gentleman intimately connected with the proposed institute, in fact, who is the life and soul of the scheme, was heard to say to some of the members at that meeting that the Committee are not yet in a position to definitely declare in what part of India the institute will eventually be located. Unless an undertaking is given by Mr. Tata and his confreres that the institute will be located in the Bombay Presidency, a mere "ipse dixit" on the part of Mr. Mehta is not sufficient. The outside public, as far as we are aware, favour the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie at the meeting, and we are of opinion that no time need be lost by the provisional Committee of Mr. Tata's scheme in declaring in the most distinct terms that the institute will have its habitation in the Bombay Presidency alone.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states : The most important part of the work done at the last meeting of the Council was the passing of the District Municipal Bill. The Bill had been referred to a committee and though it has not assumed the form that an advocate of local self-government would wish, yet we are glad to say that it has emerged from the hands of the Select Committee in a much more satisfactory state than it was when the measure was first introduced in the Council. The measure as it was first formulated was directly of a retrograde character. But now, though one wishes that some further changes had been effected, the Bill as passed is not unacceptable as a sort of compromise. No small amount of credit for the improvement upon the original measure is due to Sir Charles Ollivant. Sir Charles Ollivant's intimate knowledge of the wants and requirements of the people, and his great and unswerving sympathy for them, led him in a great measure to allow the Bill to be altered in a manner as to be more acceptable to the popular notion of local self-government. The public owe a deep debt of gratitude to the members of the Select Committee, and particularly to Sir Charles, for modifying the measure in such a manner. The praise bestowed upon Sir Charles Ollivant for his sympathetic exertions in connection with the bill were well deserved.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes :—It is a good idea to amalgamate the funds of the proposed Tata Research Institute with such subscriptions that may be collected on this occasion and to have one central research institute and several other branch research institute in different parts of the Presidency. Or, if sufficient funds be collected, to have in addition technical institutes as well. The proposal of devoting the whole or part of the funds to charitable objects such as towards the relief of sufferers from famine is also good, but in point of far-reaching usefulness and utility second to the one mentioned above. Besides, Government have already accepted their responsibility in the matter of famine relief, though there is much to be desired in the manner and means by which that responsibility is carried out and Government efforts can well be supplemented by private charity. We hope that as Mr. Justice Tayabji said even now the Viceroy may be prevailed upon to think that the Bombay scheme was better than the one proposed by himself.

THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Referring to the second reading of the District Municipalities Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Rast Goftar" remarks :—The Government of Bombay ought to be congratulated on the fact of their piloting the second reading of the District Municipalities Bill with as little contention and friction as was possible under the circumstances under which it was first introduced into the Legislative Council. The Bill, as it originally stood, was fraught with all sorts of contentious matters naturally creating a great panic among the District Municipalities. It was construed to be nothing short of a death-blow aimed at local self-government. But thanks to the moderation and good sense of the member who fathered the Bill, and also the members of the Select Committee, the Bill is now shorn of all its thorny provisions, and its passage through the third reading yesterday was necessarily an easy one.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN CALCUTTA.

MISS EGGAR AND MR. VOIGT.

The Calcutta Cathedral has been the scene of so many pretty weddings, that it has become almost a "sine qua non" that such a function, in that edifice is bound to be a pretty sight, and this was most essentially the case last Saturday afternoon, when Miss Ethel Emilie Eggar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C Eggar, was married to Mr. Robert Karl Alfred Voigt. A very large congregation was assembled, and by universal consent nearly everyone had put aside the sable garb of the past few weeks, which has made Calcutta so unlike its usual bright self ; and it was quite a pleasure to see the pretty light dresses, among which white, and white and black, and pale greys and lavenders predominated, and struck the note of half-mourning, although there were many who wore colours. The bride arrived very punctually and looked remarkably well, in a white sat

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO

IS

A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE

NOW UNDER ORGANISATION.

Cash Rs. 176,

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE CO.,

NEW YORK—U. S. A.

IN STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Boiler Feed Pumps.
High-Pressure Pumps.
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps.
Sinking Pumps.
Pumps for Tank or Light Service.
Pumps for General Service,

&c., &c., &c.

Stock lists, illustrated catalogues, prices and full particulars on application to

The Manager,
WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE Co.,
8, Hummum St.,
Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude, PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

AND

DR. R. F. SEERVAI

SURGEON-DENTISTS,

No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,

Opposite the General Post Office.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette;"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa 3,525 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain A B Cave sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Gulf of Trinidad, 1,601 tons Captain R Mc G Duncanson, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 7,450 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coastports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain R A Thomson arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 4th February with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia 2,336 tons Captain J Laird, will sail to-day for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general cargo and Rev Mitchell, Mrs Mitchell, M Mrs Martin and 2 children and Mr Masson as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,418 tons, Captain J G E Nutcaife, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mir H Dundas, Mr Donald Miller, Mr E A Manakji, Mr Hajee Ebrahim, Mr F Fadussac, 16 others and 50 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,218 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Thomsett, Mr and Mrs H G Farrant, Mrs Sheldrick, Mr S N J Bahadoor, three others and 15 ladies, Mr M Abdulji, Mr and Mrs S Bastroodia and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Kaskellas, Mr Darekhan and 100 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving rtuk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Hardinge		Ody	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3139	Shilbrick			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2193	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	31	Kemball			Yacht
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay
Chusan	4390	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Flor da Mar	191	Nacoda			P Virchand
Attaka	133	Rankine			W & A G & Co
Drachenfels	4540	Liutig			Glade & Co
Unamins (barque)	402	Roberts			
Yarrowdale s	1991	Gidden			T M & Co
Vauxhall	2345	Chandler			M M & Co
Khandalla	1378	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Umballa	3426	Campbell			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Stafford			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Thomson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1601	Duncanson	Hamburg	20-2	F M & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi	28-2	F M & Co
C	Naderi	1169	Hansen	Jeddha	20-2	B & P S N Co
D	Goa	1217	Nielson	Zanzibar	20-2	M M & Co
G	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta	1-3	M H Cassum
K	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	9-3	P & O S N Co
M	Booldana	2144	Repairing			M M & Co
O	W Hall	1972	Oliver	Antwerp	25-2	T M & Co
P	Marea	4451	Adams	Rangoon	2-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Karachi	19-2	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakir	Bhownagar	19-2	do
Courland	970	Miller	Gulf Ports	21-2	do
Mahanadi	567	Fairweather	Mangalore	21-2	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	21-2	W & A G & Co
3	Independent	1811	Anfosso	Venice	21 2	C Boggiano
5	Dagnestan	2212	Littlehale	Antwerp		M M & Co
6	Thorndale	1854	Latimer	London	6 3	P & O Co
7	Molpamene	1818	Metwitz	China	28-2	A L S N Co
9	Maria Valerie	2943	Felicer	Trieste	21-2	A L S N Co
10	Woodbridge	2,31	Norman	Dunkirk	5-3	J M & Co
12	Peninsular	5387	Leigh	London	23-2	P & O S N Co
14	Kolaba	497	Robertson	Karachi	22-2	M M & Co
15	Barcilo	2354	Wilson	Hamburg	28-2	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	26-2	M M & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Highflyer ..... R I Marine

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Onipenta s	Thomson	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	R I M S Canning	Kendall	Rangoon, &c
	Goa s s	Nielson	Zanzibar, &c
	Umta s s	Simblets	Calcutta, &c
	Orissa s s	Hugill	Calcutta
	Fultala s	Cave	Calcutta
	Gulf of Trinidad s s	Duncanson	Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their portclearnces yesterday:—

Steamer Asia, Laird, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Khandalla, Metcalfe, for Persian Gulf.
" Maria Valerie, Barberovich, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Vaunhall, for Japan, &c.
" Yarrowdale, for Japan, &c.
" Umballa, for Rangoon, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—230 cases whisky D Dadabhoy; 75 casks ale and stout, H J Ras anjee and Co; 20 bales paper M A M Shurafally; 15 cases glassware and 215 cases whisky Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 cases ale and stout, Aduljee and Co.

Arabia s—25 cases whisky Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—114 cases provision S R Subedar; 20 bales paper John Lisamson and Co; 115 cases gin, and 10 cases whisky Pallpou and Co

FROM HULL.

Othello s—350 drums phenyle Philips and Co; 4 cases paper Thacker and Co; 102 packages provisions and 75 cases, brandy D Dadabhoy; 44 packages biscuits B F Mody; 120 cases brandy D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Rydal Hall s—400 cases brandy H J Rastamjee and Co; 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasier and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 21st February.

1. The Battalion will parade at Dadur Railway Station R H & C I Railway at 2-10 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday next the 23rd instant for a Field-day and Shelter Trench Exercise. Dress: Field d y order, puttes to be worn.

(2) Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Special Carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 2-10 p.m., Bombay time. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate Marine Lines, Churni Road and Manalaxmi Stations Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 22nd inst at the Revolver Range of the 1st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st February.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—

No. 1 Company.

To-day—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort. Parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.

No. 2 Company.

To-day—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Reclit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort. Parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress order without arms, puttees to be worn.

2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. on Friday 22nd inst. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

4. Corpl G J Cooper reverts to Gunner at his own request and is granted six months leave of absence from this date.

5. Corpl G A Anthoney is transferred from No. 1 Company to No. 1 Sub-division No. 2 Company.

6. The brake will not run from the Club or Byculla Bridge until further orders. Members will make their own arrangements for conveyance to parades.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th February 1901.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	30·067
Temperature of the Air	degrees	72·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		69·2
Dew Point		55·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·51
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 1)		7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	80·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		65·1
General Directions of wind*		N. ENE, NNE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	360

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—January 31, at Gilgit, Kashmir, the wife of Captain J Manners-Smith, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—GRIFFITHS—February 16, at the Free Church Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev D Reid, M A, Archibald R Cameron, of Achintore, Lochaber to Florence Isabel Griffiths.

LESLIE—PEPPE—February 5, at St Paul's Cathedral Ranchi, by the Rev F C Boyd, John Leslie, Agent Tea Districts Supply Labour Association, to Alice Amy, elder daughter of the late George Tosco Peppe, Manager, Chota Nagpur Raj.

DEATH.

PURVIS—February 11, at Cawnpore, Thelma Doris, the daughter of Malcolm and (the late) Harriett Purvis, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The address, which His Excellency the Governor, as Chancellor of the Bombay University, delivered at Tuesday's Convocation, resolved itself into an advocacy of Technical and Commercial Education, the crying need of the country. A writer, in a home paper, the other day, referring to Native learning in this country regretted that though practical science and technology are greatly needed by India, there is not in the whole of the Indian Empire, one Scientific Laboratory of the first class and that Indian boys who desire scientific training must of necessity go to Europe for it. This should not be, and we hail with pleasure His Excellency's intimation of what he considers to be the duty of the University—to equip itself so that it may turn out as successful a practical scientific engineer or agriculturist as produce a senior wrangler or a distinguished lawyer. His Excellency put the situation very clearly when he said "You have in India the problem of how to minister to the wants of nearly 300 millions of people, the vast majority of whom are wholly or almost wholly uneducated, with a comparatively small body of educated men; and it is, therefore, undesirable that any institution for the promotion of learning should exclude from its curriculum any single branch of study that can be useful to the people. On these grounds the Bombay Government welcome every indication of growing attention to the question of imparting by practical instruction—in other words, by Technical Education—increased knowledge in the industries of life." The education at present offered to the youth of India has a tendency to do them more harm than good for it produces a super-abundance of graduates, aspirants for clerkships in Government or mercantile offices, for which posts the supply far exceeds the demand. Mr. J. B. Norton of Madras foretold the evil many years ago when he declared that seeking after Government employment to the exclusion of all other legitimate and honourable means of obtaining a livelihood, was the principal bane of native society. The evil is worse to-day. For every clerical post under Government there are hundreds of applicants and for every post in a commercial office the applications may be counted by scores. The fault lies with Government as much as it does with the applicants in that it has not as yet encouraged technical, agricultural and commercial education as it ought. "No one could render a higher service to the country than by securing the advancement of Technical Education" said Sir John Gorst in England and of England. The remark applies with greater force to this country.

Lord Northcote is fully alive to this great need and does not ask us to believe that Government has done all that it would like to do in the way of encouraging technical education. So soon as the financial position of Government is such as to enable it to do more, it will and, speaking for a moment as a member of the Bombay Government, His Excellency assured his hearers that few things distress Government more than to be obliged to confine within such narrow limits the aid to education in the Presidency; but the unhappy effects of plague and famine left absolutely no option. Government are, however, considering the question of how best they can obtain, as a preliminary step, the opinions of experts from the various portions of this Presidency as to the manner in which Technical Education can best be promoted when funds admit. Although so anxious to encourage this branch of instruction, His Excellency explained that he would not advocate the turning the course of University training aside from Law, classics, mathematics, science, history, literary study. He would not diminish its importance. But it was not rash to lay down the proposition that scientific cultivation and irrigation of the soil are two of the most indispensable conditions required for India's material happiness and prosperity. And he was glad to notice that the University is recognizing to a marked extent proficiency in the profession of Agriculture. Considering that eighty per cent. of the population is dependant on the soil it would not surprise any one to find that the education of that percentage took precedence of all others. But it does not and the matter requires still more attention than it has hitherto received. Although his Excellency had to plead guilty to digressing from the regular course of a Chancellor's address, the soundness of his observations and their practical value was sufficient justification. As he reminded the Convocation there was a time in England when the only services in which a young Englishman of high birth could embark were the Army, the Navy, the Church and the Bar. We are wiser now, said he, and young gentlemen are only too thankful to get an opening in any business from which an honest livelihood can be derived. He trusted that the corresponding feeling in India may become ere long extinct and to that end he would have educational currents in this country directed.

The question of commercial education naturally came under discussion, His Excellency referred to the competition against which British commerce had to strive and in remarking that he did not consider the business of British merchants was expanding relatively to German, American and other foreign competitors, expressed the conviction that one cause was that the foreigner, notably the German, was more thoroughly educated besides being willing to work for less pay than the Englishman. Accumulated wealth, prestige, habits and custom operate powerfully at home to maintain England's commercial supremacy; nevertheless, said the Chancellor, unless her men of business set their houses in order in good time, she will find it difficult to maintain her pre-eminent position in the commercial world. Opinions differ very widely on this point and while some cry out about "the writing on the wall," the necessity for mending our ways, lest we go under in the great trade war which is to distinguish the twentieth century, there are others who hold that every point gained by the foreigner is not one lost by us and that the Germans and Americans have gained what they have without altering our position. But in India, as His Excellency pointed out, there is not that accumulated wealth or established position that England can boast, so to hold its own. Commerce should be as thoroughly taught and honoured a study as any other of those branches of learning which an Indian University delights to honour. Educational reform, remarked a commercial correspondent the other day, cannot give us a fresh supply of iron ore, but it can fit our people for the stern work before them in the workshop, in the office, and in the laboratory. To develop the industrial resources of India and to secure for her the accumulated wealth and established position on which His Excellency set so much store the machinery for imparting commercial education must be increased. As Lord Northcote reminded his hearers, Sir Edward Buck, is at present, engaged on a report to the Government of India on the question of how best to promote Technical and Agricultural Education in India and interesting and promising results have already been derived from his inquiry, which His Excellency quoted as evidence of the kind of education to which the highest authorities are now devoting their attention and to which their material support is likely to be given because he wished the University, as the highest educational authority in the Bombay Presidency, not to be backward in recognizing the growing practical importance of these branches of learning.

NURSES FOR THE POOR.

The infant mortality in Bombay City is terribly high, and, as Colonel Dimmock remarked at a meeting of the Corporation, is a standing disgrace to that body. The mortality returns show that seven infants are born to die each day, in addition to which there is a very high mortality among women during child-birth. Some time ago a Committee of the Corporation, including nearly all the members who belong to the medical profession, was appointed to consider the question, and recommendations were made that the Corporation should engage the services of a skilled midwife for each ward, involving an expenditure of Rs. 8,000 annually. Dr. Viegas moved the adoption of the report, but ultimately it was decided merely to record the suggestions of the Committee. There was a long debate on the subject, and it was urged that the great infantile mortality was largely due to the insanitary surroundings in which they were born, and among those urging this view was Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. Colonel Dimmock and other medical men, however, are of opinion that the chief reason is due to ignorance and unskilful nursing at time of birth. The latter argument is a very reasonable one and most probably accurate. It may also be true that insanitary surroundings tend towards fatality among infants, but only in the same measure that such environments tend to increase the general mortality among the whole population. It was also stated that if the scheme were adopted, instead of relieving the poor, in whose interest it is designed, the only people benefited would be the middle class who could well afford to pay for skilled assistance. No doubt they would if permitted, but such an obstacle could be overcome, for it would be insulting to suggest that the combined genius of the Corporation could not evolve a workable method to check such imposition. Other objections raised were that if nurses were appointed the prejudices of the poor would be against the success of the scheme, which, further, is not one of the duties of the Corporation. This was the argument of the gentlemen who are constantly agitating for the education of the people and for wider powers of self-government! There is, of course, opposed to all innovations the Indian prejudice against change, but would they not be helping forward their ideal by using their undoubted influence to break down the prejudices of their ignorant and unenlightened brethren? The argument that the scheme should not be adopted because it is not one of the obligatory duties of the Corporation is weak and rendered null by precedent Acts. As Dr. Viegas asked:—Do the contributions to the Goculdas Hospital and other dispensaries in the City form part of the compulsory duties of the Corporation? All the opponents expressed their sympathy with the idea of lessening infant mortality and alleviating the sufferings of numbers of unfortunate women, but apart from words their sympathies were not affected. It would, perhaps, be going too far to suggest that the fate of the recommendation was brought about by the fact that the subject of it related to women, but in India it is unfortunately only too true that there is a sad lack of consideration of their position. Their health and well-being, however, is as much the care of the Corporation as the welfare of the men, and the members should not have forgotten that in looking after the health of the city they are only performing another part of the work of promoting its sanitary condition.

KHOTES AND THEIR TENANTS.

The disputes between the Khotes of Ratnagiri and their tenants is traditional, and they arise more or less from the very unsatisfactory state of the law fixing the payment of rent and relating to tenure of land. The question is full of complexities, and two years ago the late Hon. Mr. Nugent, in introducing a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880, described Khoti tenure as the most difficult subject in land administration in India. The late hon. member did not give the Khotes a high character for uprightness: in fact, he said that a rapacious Khote was the worst type in the world. The ryots, whether tenancy occupants or tenants-at-will are, in a great measure, entirely in the hands of the Khotes, to whom they either pay a fixed rent or give a share of the crops. The latter method mainly prevails, and as the appraisement of the crop is arbitrarily fixed by the Khote it is obvious he looks after himself. The proposed Bill, which has not been heard of since the first reading, proposed to fix the sum to be paid by the tenant to the landlord, whether in money or in kind, or combined, and to give the tenant some fixity of tenure. Naturally, a Bill designed for the sole protection of the tenants aroused great opposition among the Khotes, and petitions for and against the measure have streamed into Government, which seems apparently to have forgotten the Bill for some less troublesome measure. The question, however, still remains to be settled, and scarcely a meeting of the Legislative Council goes by without the receipt of petitions setting forth the wretchedness of the unfortunate tenants who suffer severely by the present system. At the recent session the ryots of a number of villages in the Dapoli Taluka sent in a petition alleging that the Khotes, who had taken bonds from them for the nonpayment of assessment, were going to attach their houses and cattle under the pretext that they were for money actually borrowed. The ryots further alleged that last year they paid the assessment partly in kind and partly in coin, but that the Khotes refused to note payment in their books with the evident intention of effecting their ruin. Legislation on the question is becoming an urgent necessity.

POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The recent limitation to the number of students admitted to the Poona College of Science formed the subject of several enquiries at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, and it will be interesting to note the remarks which Government have set forth in a circular in reply thereto. Government state that although it is necessary for a candidate to have passed the examination of Bombay University, there are no regulations under which any person can claim admission as a right because he has passed. During the past three years the increase of students in the Civil Engineering branch has been so great that it became obvious to the authorities that admissions must be regulated by considerations of accommodation and capacity of the teaching staff. The result of the University Examinations in 1899-1900 showed that the second and third years' classes would be unusually large, and it became imperative to limit the dimensions of the junior class to which it was certain that a number of students who had failed in their first year's examination would return. To determine which candidates should be admitted the Principal of the College and Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, agreed that the number of vacancies should be filled by a competitive entrance examination, allocating three-fourths of the places to Bombay Presidency students and one-fourth to students from other Universities. The explanation is reasonable and the course adopted strictly fair all round. Some action was needed, or the College authorities would have been confronted with a junior class for which accommodation could not possibly be found in the hall, the class rooms or the laboratories. Disappointment has doubtless been caused to many students, but the number seeking admission rendered it necessary to decide whether disappointment should be inflicted or the efficient working of the Institution sacrificed.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE crop reports generally indicate a state of prosperity throughout India, except in Bombay and parts of Madras. In the latter standing crops are withering in parts of Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central Districts and Madura. Harvests are only yielding a moderate outturn, and prices are above scarcity rates, while test works have been opened in Cuddapah. Sind is the favoured portion of Bombay Presidency, as here prospects are good, but in other areas they are more or less of a dispiriting nature. The numbers on relief works are increasing, and during the next few months a very serious influx of destitute persons may be expected at Government works. The conditions in Bengal are mainly favourable, but in the North-Western Provinces the spring crops, especially wheat, have been slightly damaged by rust. In the Punjab sunshine is required to favour the crops, which are turning out to be above average. Rust has also slightly affected wheat, and it has also made its appearance in a limited area in the Central Provinces, where the rates for grain have stiffened in most districts in consequence of short stocks and export demand. The tea crops are fair in Assam, and in parts of Mysore. The tendency is for fodder and water to fall short in the Shimoga District. Cotton picking is reaching completion in Berar, and sunshine would aid the standing spring crops, now under harvest, in Hyderabad. In Rajputana the people are regaining their old position, and in Central India the probable outturns are good everywhere.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, Lord Northcote, Patron of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will visit the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel at 5 P. M. to-morrow (Friday). The Members of the Executive and General Committee of the Society will meet His Excellency in the compound of the Hospital on the occasion.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, the billiard champion, will re-visit Bombay and give an exhibition on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next week, at the Cowasji Framji Institute, when he will concede 1,800 in 3,000 up. His opponent is expected to be the head marker at the Yacht Club, whom the champion thinks is the best player in Bombay.

CAPTAIN DALY, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, proceeds on one month's privilege leave from the 23rd instant, Mr. Bosanquet officiating for him.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley for the last 9 days of December 1900 amounts to Rs. 18,545, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 100. Total earning from 1st July to 31st December 1900 amount to Rs. 2,57,325, an increase of Rs. 76,380.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last 9 days of December amounts to Rs. 4,523, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,571. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1900, amount to Rs. 1,10,602, an increase of Rs. 5,382.

THE Indian Tea Association have determined to make an effort to utilise the Pushki-Seistan route to Mashad. Mr. E. G. Foley, a planter in Dehra Dun, recently proposed to proceed to Quetta, taking 800 lbs. of tea in one-pound packets, half of which he would dispose of to traders for sale in Persia and elsewhere, the other half he would hand over to the Assistant Political Officer to be forwarded to the British Consuls in Seistan and at Mashad for distribution among local merchants. The cost of this experiment will be only Rs. 400, and the Association has just agreed to provide the funds, while Messrs. Thomas and Company have presented the necessary amount of tea. We trust Mr. Foley will meet with every success, which indeed seems probable.

IF a blessing is to best upon the Victoria Memorial, writes the "Pioneer," presumably all people will be agreed that the means by which the subscriptions are obtained should be above question. It certainly should not be possible for any one to say that such and such a Native State has been squeezed. But can it be maintained that the gift of a lakh of rupees from the Patiala State is entirely beyond misconstruction? Whose wishes does the contribution represent? The Maharaja is a child, the State is in commission, and its financial affairs (popularly supposed to be in great embarrassment) are virtually in the hands of the Government of India. There are debts due all over the country which have lain unsettled for years, the payment of which would be a god-send to many a creditor; and surely the duty of the authority that is administering the affairs of the State is to discharge its obligations before giving away money for marble halls in distant Calcutta.

THE LITERATURE OF THE "HEAT CHINEE."

NEW LIGHT ON THE "CELESTIALS."

THE tenth volume of "The Short Histories of the World," published by Heinemann, is the most unique and, in some respects, the most valuable of this notable series of histories. Greek, Sanskrit, Scandinavian, Russian, Japanese, Spanish, Bohemian, Italian, German, French, and English literary surveys are familiar to a mere or less extent to students of language and literature, but this is "the first attempt made in any language including Chinese, to produce a history of Chinese literature," and in delving into what, in some respects, is virgin soil, Dr. Giles (Professor of Chinese at Cambridge University) has performed a valuable work to literature in general. From the fact that China possesses a literature extending as far back as some six centuries before the Christian era, the wide field covered by Dr. Giles may be realised. The annals of the Chinese Empire itself are exceedingly diffuse, and the intellectual progress of the nation through the long succession of different dynasties is not always clear. This combination of difficulties has rendered the author's task particularly arduous, and the measure of success he has attained in compiling his work merits all the greater commendation from students and others interested in literary research. In the literature of China and of the world the name of Confucius stands out conspicuously. As the founder of Chinese literature, he receives ample attention. Dr. Giles illustrates his work by interesting quotations not only from the great sage, but from many other writers. The volume is divided into eight books, which deal with the literature produced in the Feudal Period and under the Han, Minor, the T'ang, Sung, Mongol, Ming and Manchu dynasties. By means of extracts some idea of the nature of this interesting history of a remarkable literature may be given.

A MYSTERY.

As to the origin of the Chinese people there seems to be much doubt. No one knows where they came from. Some hold the theory, according to the author, that they were emigrants from Accadia in the ancient kingdom of Babylonia; and others have identified them with the lost tribes of Israel; and no one seems to think they can possibly have originated in the fertile plains where they are now found. In the sixth century B.C. they were already in possession of a language fully adequate to the varied expressions of human thought; but

"As to the origin of the written language of China invention is altogether out of the question. It seems probable that in prehistoric ages, the Chinese, like other peoples, began to make rude pictures of the sun, moon, and stars, of man himself, of trees, of fire, of rain, and they appear to have followed these up by ideograms of various kinds. How far they went in this direction we can only surmise. There are comparatively few obviously pictorial characters and ideograms to be found even in the script of two thousand years ago: but investigations carried on for many years by Mr. L. C. Hopkins, H.M. Consul, Chefoo, and now approaching completion, point more and more to the fact that the written language will some day be recognised as systematically developed from pictorial symbols. It is, at any rate, certain that at a very early date subsequent to the legendary period of 'knotted cords' and 'notches,' while the picture symbols were still comparatively few, some master mind reacted at a bound the phonetic principle, from which point the rapid development of a written language such as we now find would be an easy matter.

A VERY FAMOUS PERSONAGE.

In the Hsia dynasty, in B.C. 2205, there was a very famous personage known as the Great Yu. It was he who coped with a devastating flood, loosely identified with the Noachic Deluge, and his own description of the achievement is a picturesque specimen of writing:—

"The inundating waters seemed to assail the heavens, and in their vast extent embraced the mountains and overtopped the hills, so that people were bewildered and overwhelmed. I mounted my four conveyances (carts, boats, sledges, and spiked shoes), and all along the hills hewed down the woods, at the same time, along with Yi, showing the multitudes how to get flesh to eat. I opened passages for the streams throughout the nine provinces and conducted them to the sea. I deepened the channels and canals, and conducted them to the streams, at the same time, along with Chi, sowing grain and showing the multitudes how to procure the food of toil in addition to fresh meat. I urged them further to exchange what they had for what they had not, and to dispose of their accumulated stores. In this way all the people got grain to eat and all the States began to come under good rule."

THE ODES.

The "Book of Odes" is a work formed of a collection of 305 rhymed ballads composed between the reign of the Great Yu and the sixth century B.C. and said to have been selected by Confucius out of a collection of 3,000 pieces. So much importance was attached by Confucius to a knowledge of the Odes that the author points out that the sage may be said to have anticipated the apothegm attributed by Fletcher of Saltoun to a "very wise man" that "he who should be allowed to make a nation's ballads need care little who made its laws." The Odes deal with many subjects—love, religion, and warfare—and give an insight into the manners, customs, and beliefs of the Chinese at a very early period. The following refers to an eclipse of the sun, "an event of evil omen":—

"The sun and moon announce evil,
Not keeping to their proper paths.
All through the kingdom there is no proper government,
Because the good are not employed.
For the moon to be eclipsed,
Is but an ordinary matter.
Now that the sun has been eclipsed.
How bad it is!"

SOME CONFUCIAN MAXIMS.

The works of Confucius are a maxim mine, which may be applied to all conditions of the heart, mind, and body. His formulation of the Golden Rule, and other less familiar phrases, laden with sage advice, are given:—

What you would not others should do unto you do not unto them.
Let loyalty and truth be paramount with you.
Riches and honour are what men desire; yet except in accordance with right these may not be employed.

A SAGE'S PECULIARITIES.

By way of indicating that literary geniuses had their peculiarities in these far back days, as well as in our own times, it is amusing to read of Confucius that—

If his mat was not straight he would not sit on it.
He did not eat much; but when eating he did not converse.
He required his sleeping-dress to be half as long again as his body.

THE ART OF WAR.

After Confucius, the writings of Mencius would seem to rank next in educational order. He was a disciple of Confucius, and the logomachy of his day bears some resemblance of the later Dialogues of Plato. Then followed a miscellaneous assortment of writers. The following is taken from Sun Tzu's "Art of War":—

"If soldiers are not carefully chosen and well-drilled to obey, their movements will be irregular. If their arms are not good, the soldiers might as well have none. If the cutrass is not stout and close set, the breast might as well be bare. Bows that will not carry are no more use at long distances than swords and spears. Bad marksmen might as well have no arrows. Even good marksmen, unless able to make their arrows pierce, might as well shoot with headless shafts. These are the oversights of incompetent generals. Five such soldiers are no match for one."

CHINA'S GREATEST POET.

In the pages devoted to early poetry and the first beginnings of history, it is pointed out that both date from before the Christian era. Reference is also made to the influence of Buddhism on the literature of the country. The author points out the slow growth of literature between 200 and 600 A.D., caused by the lack of leisure through constant civil wars. Classical and general literature are dealt with under the Minor dynasties, and much attention is given to the T'ang period, which is associated with much romance and war, with wealth, culture,

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Lord Kitchener wires from Pretoria that De Wet is stated to be still moving North and is now west of Hopetown and will probably double back south west. Our troops are prepared for him.

Mr. Brodrick speaking during the debate on the Address said that Government was working hand in hand with Lord Kitchener, and that the latter was doing everything possible to acquaint the Boers with the terms of submission.

The Government, he said, would leave nothing undone to remove the bitterness which existed.

Mr. Brodrick, in his speech last night, said that the Government was sending every General that Lord Kitchener desired in order to relieve others requiring rest and whose return did not imply that they were discredited. In General Binden Blood and General Elliot with their special experience, he said, they were sending thebest they could.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

The "Ceylon Observer" says:—We learn, from a recent arrival from Tuticorin, that definite orders have reached Madura to prepare at Kodaikanal accommodation to receive no less than 1,000 Boers at that station within six weeks.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON FEB. 20.

In response to urgent telegrams sent by Li-hung-Chang and Prince Ching, announcing the proposed expedition of the allies to the interior the Court has agreed to comply with the demands of the Powers, but seeks information on a few points."

The Ministers expect absolute compliance with their demands by Thursday at the latest.

The papers are astonished at the ignorance of the Government regarding Count Waldersee's proposed expedition to the interior of China.

THE SOMALI EXPEDITION.

The expedition against the Ogaden Somalis has occupied Affmadu, which is the tribal headquarters unopposed. The Sultan was made prisoner.

THE KING VISITS GERMANY.

His Majesty the King goes to Germany on Saturday next.

DEATH OF MAJOR PARSONS.

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 20.

The death is announced at Minbu, Upper Burmah, of Major James Henry Parsons, Deputy Commissioner, from small-pox. Major Persons returned only recently from China, where he did good work as Chinese Interpreter to General Gaselee's Forces. He entered the Burmah Commission on transfer from the 10th Bengal Lancers during the time of the disturbances in Upper Burmah in 1884. In 1887 he was severely wounded at Allanmyo by dacoits, and had to revert to military duty. Ten years afterwards he was re-appointed to the Burmah Commission, and shortly after was placed high up in the Deputy Commissioner's Grade, which caused great ill-feeling among the members of the Burmah Commission. Major Parsons was very popular, and was only forty-four years of age at the time of his death.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.

A correspondent points out that it was the father of Sir J. P. Grant, a former Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, who was at one time a Judge of the Bombay High Court. And he adds:—

"The story of this famous judge is well known and he defied the Government of Bombay under Sir John Malcolm and closed the Supreme Court of Judicature in our city rather than submit to the high-handedness of the latter. The point at dispute between the two was referred to England and the President of the Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough, decided against the Judge, who thereupon resigned. This was all the more creditable because he was moneyless and in debt and had come out here to get rid of his difficulties. But preferring independence to a good income and position he threw up his appointment and went to Calcutta to practice at the bar there. At the beginning of his career there he made a bare living by writing for the Englishman, then just started by Stocqualer. In course of time he was made a Judge again at Calcutta, chiefly to make him amends for his misfortune in Bombay, and towards the close of his career he rose to be Chief Justice of Bengal. He died at sea while returning home from Calcutta in 1848. His son, also Sir John Peter Grant, entered the Civil Service, and it was he who became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This civilian later became also Governor of Jamaica. Mr. J. Seton-Karr has only recently written an excellent memoir of him which when issued privately at first was so much admired that it had to be published for a wider public.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at day light on Saturday next brings the following Passengers:—

Adam Mr and Mrs	Law Mr
Agate Mr	Law Mr K O
Bamfield Capt	Longden 2nd Lieut R
Birch Mr E	Munzavin Mr G
Barton Miss	Morgan Miss C
Benford Miss T	Matheson Mr
Beley Mr	Manor Mr
Brughame Mrs and child	Murray Mr C
Biesse Mr F	Murray Mr D
Bode Maj C	McKewan Mrs
Budden Miss	Mahler Mr
Bennett Mr and Mrs and infant	Macleod Mr and Mrs and infant
Battelor Mr J	Mathews Mr J
Campbell 2nd Lieut R	Marriott Mr C
Cox Miss R	McFarlane Mr J
Chambers Mr F	Nutton Mr W
Carstairs Mr R	Nicholl Mr
Craig Lieut and Miss D	Nicoll Mr Lionel
Clutterbuck Capt	Oakivie Mrs
Duran Mr O	Pearch Mr H
Drake Rev and Mrs J child and infant	Playfair Capt H
Dunscome Mr	Prathers Mrs
Daubeny Maj G	Prince Mrs C
Dunbar 2nd Lieut J C	Prior Maj and Mrs
Derbyshire Miss	Pile Mr J
Docat Mr and Mrs	Pratt Mrs J J
Dane Mrs child and infant	Pepper Mr
Egerton Miss	Phillips Maj A
Evatt Mrs and child	Quarine Mr
Ford Mr J	Ross Mr R
Fawcett Mr	Robertson Condr and Mrs
Foster Mr J B	Stronyer Mr Q
Forster Miss M	Steele Miss
Fletcher Mr	Swiney Mrs A J
Gloster Mr J	Sarkar Mrs
Hare Lieut R	Southworth Miss
Borders Mr C	Slade Mr H
Hall Miss E	Shakespear 2nd Lieut
Howe Mr	Swiney Maj and Mrs and child
Haweston Lieut A	Sharrock Mr and Mrs
Henderson 2nd Lieut W	Ternan Capt H
Halliday Mr G	Turner Dr
Hammond Mrs	Taylor Rev and Mrs J
Harrison Mr C	Taylor Master
Hoar Mr J	Tordeliffe Capt
Ingham 2nd Lieut R	Tucker Mr J
Jackson Mr A	Terrell Nurse B
Jackson Mr C	Thomas Mr and Mrs H
Jones Mr and Mrs	Thackwell 2nd Lieut C
Jackson Sub-Cond and Mrs and infant	Underwood Condr
Kreis Mrs and child	Van Horn Mrs
Kindersley Mr	Van der Gucht Mr
Llewellyn 2nd Lieut	Wilde Mr A
Laird Mr W	Warwick Mr
Lawrence Mrs	Wilson Mr F
	Waldron Miss L

THE Tea Association considered the Assam Labour and Immigration Bills at a meeting on the 12th instant, and were unanimous in their opposition to the compromise recently arrived at by the Select Committee regarding the increase of coolies' wages. The following resolution was passed:—"That this Committee strongly deprecate and protest against the recommendation made by the Select Committee, and that they take steps to convene a public meeting of all interested in the tea industry to reaffirm the protest entered last year against any increase of wage being given."

THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Colonel Deane, at present Resident in Kashmir, to be the First Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the New Frontier Province.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

H. E. Lady Curzon is forming a Committee of English and Indian ladies to assist to receive subscriptions to the Victoria Memorial Scholarship fund. Local subscriptions are to be devoted, where possible, to districts where they are subscribed.

THE CENTRAL GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Major C. C. Townsend, R.A., is deputed to England and America for eight months in connection with the electric machinery for the new Central Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

LT.-GENL, SIR G. WOLSELEY.

General Sir George Wolseley, Commanding Madras, proceeds on eight months' leave home.

MAXIM GUNS FOR INDIA.

An indent has gone home for 82 303 maxims for distribution to the various Indian arsenals.

CAPTAIN SHOWERS' ESCORT.

The escort which proceeded to Mekran with Captain Showers is expected back in India about the middle of March.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY AT SECUNDERABAD.

Captain Meagher, the Director of Farms in Bengal, proceeds to Secunderabad in connection with the establishment of a Government dairy there.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANKS SCHEME.

A Committee assembles at Simla next June to discuss the Agricultural Banks Scheme.

RELEASE OF MR. REILY ON BAIL.

The High Court to-day, on the application of Mr. Hill, ordered the release on bail of Mr. Reily, late District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali. Mr. Reily has been in the Noakhali jail, where there is no accommodation for Europeans, since Saturday and the learned judges directed that their order should be transmitted by telegraph. Mr. Donnell, in his judgment refusing bail, had stated that the local Government were attempting to screen their subordinate.

PROFESSORSHIP OF COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

It is stated that an Indian Public Works Engineer is likely to be appointed Professor at Cooper's Hill College.

A CONSTABLE SHOT BY THIEVES.

A Constable was shot by thieves in the small hours of the morning of the 19th instant at Quetta, on the road in front of the Political Agent's house The man is doing well.

MILITARY NEWS.

On relief at Aden by General More-Molyneux, General Penton officiates Commandant, Bundelkhand District.

Captain Brand of the Bombay Infantry has been permitted to resign the service.

Major Barton, 1st Norfolk Regiment, is ordered to South Africa.

Colonel Duperier, R. E, becomes Chief Engineer, Bengal, vice Colonel Sprat Bowring, who has proceeded to China, while Colonel Hart, R. E., becomes Chief Engineer, Madras, vice Colonel Garwood, who retires on vacating.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOCKE-ELLIOT will take with him to South Africa as Orderly Officers, Major Hoare, 4th Hussars, and Lieut. Lloyd, 4th Dragoon Guards.

THE appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry in India will probably not be filled, unless General Elliot's absence is prolonged over the summer, as the main duties of the post are during the winter months.

THE War office have now officially notified that direct appointments to commissions in the regular army as regards members of volunteer corps and others have ceased to be made.

THE following reliefs of Native Mounted Batteries are sanctioned:—No. 2 (Derajat) from Edwardesabad to Tochi and Wana; No. 7 (Bengal) from Wana and Tochi to Edwardesabad.

IN a Meerut telegram of the 15th February it was stated that the Viceroy had objected to Captain Fraser as a Staff Corps Officer accompanying Sir Bindon Blood to South Africa. We are assured that this is an entire mistake, the appointment not having come under His Excellency's notice in any way.

GENERAL HENRY, Quarter Master-General, has left Calcutta to join the Commander-in-Chief at Pur Camp.

CAPTAIN J. M. C. COLVIN, V.C., Bengal Sappers and Miners, accompanies Sir Bindon Blood to South Africa as orderly officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneill left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, for Japan, sailed from Aden, for Colombo, on the morning of the 20th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggur 4 6-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	93 1-2
Bar Silver	28 5-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	6	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	13	66
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	60	30	74
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	25	15	32
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	20	63
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	7	16
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	29
Total	131	118	311
Total plague deaths to date	85,415	70,588	
Same date last year	89	92	372

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ROYAL FUNERAL MUSIC.

DEATH OF VERDI.

RECENT PROGRESS IN ART.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

PRECEDENT in the choice of the Royal funeral service is for once not to be followed, as with the exceptions of Croft's setting of the "Sentences" and Purnell's "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts," none of the music heard at the obsequies of William IV. will be used. Purcell's beautiful work was, by the way, composed for the funeral in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminister Abbey, of Mary, Queen of William of Orange, and Dr. Tudway has left-most interesting account of how the procession, the Lords in scarlet and the Commons in black, wended their way through the snow to the waxlit Abbey, and of how a robin redbreast, driven into the church by the inclement weather, perched on the coffin and chirped merrily. Taree items of the funeral programme, though in the Windsor reportory, are unfamiliar, namely Tschaikowsky's "How blest are they whom Thou hast chosen," the Kieff chant to the words of St. Chrysostom, "Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servant, where sorrow and pain are no more, neither sighing, but Life everlasting," and Gounod's "Pater Noster." The chant for the 90th Psalm is that by Felton, so often used at the Festival services at St. Paul's. Felton was a minor cannon of Hereford till his death in 1769, and in his day he was a noted performer on the harpeichord, although now he is chiefly recollected by his Psalm-chant and his hymn tune "Fabian." An important feature of the Windsor service will be that noble anthem, "Man that is born of a Woman," by Samuel Sebastian Wesley, who died organist of Gloucester in 1876, and was grand-nephew of the founder of Wesyaganism.

The Funeral music seems to be at its weakest in marches, for Handel's Dead March in "Saul," despite its memorable associations, is to be discarded, possibly because it is so hackneyed, and the marches actually chosen are all adaptations. The Mendelssohn March is the pianoforte "Liedohne Worte," Book 5, No. 3, in E minor, which, for the first part of Mendelssohn's own funeral at the Paulinenkirche at Liepsiec in 1847, was specially scored for wind instruments by Moscheles. It has since been transcribed for organ. Mendelssohn himself never intended it as a death march, but eleven years earlier (the year of his betrothal) he composed for the funeral of Norbert Burgmuller (whose early death Schumann so eloquently lamented) a real Trauermarsch in A minor, which was afterwards published as op. 103, and has since been transcribed for organ by the late W. T Best. The Beethoven March to be used is a transcription (of which there are several) of the March from the pianoforte sonata in A flat, op. 26. This Funeral March is said by Ries to owe its existence to pique at the praises on a feeble march in Paer's opera "Achille." The March from Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony is also, of course available. Elsewhere on the line of route will be used Schubert's "Marche Solennelle," and the Funeral March from Chopin's well-known pianoforte sonata, arranged for a military band for Chopin's funeral by Henri Rebec. The lovely trio from this March is said to have been an especial favourite of her late Majesty.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's musical library will be sold by auction in London next month. It is particularly rich in full scores, many of them presentation copies with the autographs of the donor, usually the composer. Among Sullivan's papers have, we understand been found a great many sketches, jottings of melodies, and almost complete songs, many of them dateing from his youthful days. It is, however, doubtful whether any of them will be published.

M. Paderewski's long expected gipsy opera, "Mauro," will, we are officially informed, be produced at the Royal Opera, Dresden, on May 18 The name, "Beethoven Orchestra," given to the new Crystal Palace band, does not seem to be altogether a happy one. In Beethoven's letter in 1819 to the Archduke Rudolph, the composer appears to have been content with a band of about thirty. The Crystal Palace orchestra, under Mr. Manns, will be of far more satisfactory demensions, it will number sixty to sixty-five players, with additions when required by the exigencies of modern music. Mr. Manns has drawn up a strong series of programmes for the series of Saturday Concerts, which will take place between February 16 and April 27, two Saturdays being missed to avoid clashing with the far more important footbail "ties." It is only in Yorkshire that music and football are serious rivals.

It was inevitable that with the new reign we should have a "Kings Theatre," and two managers are said to contemplate the appropriation of the title. The original "King's Theatre" was, of course, the Opera House in the Haymarket, upon the site of which the Carlton Hotel is now built, and which for nearly a couple of hundred years was the chief home of Italian opera in England. It, on the accession of Queen Victoria, was rechristened Her Majesty's. One of the first incidents in the history of Her Majesty's was the Tamburini riot, in which a still living Royal personage took part. One of the last incidents of its chequered career was the spectacle of an unpaid opera chorus begging from the stage for the pence of the charitable.

In every civilized country—every country where music is appreciated—the news of his death will be received with profound regret. Verdi has died full of years and honour. As for honours, he has, perhaps, received more of them than have fallen to the lot of any composer of the age. Verdi was born near Busseto in 1814. Just three years ago, when he was in his eighty-fourth year, he recovered from a serious illness, but only temporarily and incompletely. Giuseppe Verdi was an "infant phenomenon" of the not very numerous order which realizes in mature age the promise of its youth. Musical talent, perhaps, manifests its presence at an earlier age than any other. And at the age of ten Giuseppe, who had for some four years been studying with passionate ardour, became organist in the church of his native village. A scholarship enabled him, at the age of sixteen to study at Milan. Three years later he returned to Busseto, where he sat him down to the composition of his first opera, which was produced at Milan, now sixty-one years ago. But the work which laid the foundation of his renown was "I Lombardi," a very popular opera in other regions of Italy besides the north. There are still living many condoners who remember Jenny Lind's appearance, at Her Majesty's Theatre in Verdi's "Masnadieri," in the year 1847. Written for Her Majesty's, the opera proved a failure, in spite of the Swedish nightingale. To the Trovatore and Traviata, and the other operas of Verdi's so well known to music lovers in this country, we need make only a passing allusion. Verdi cherished a noble ideal of his mission as a musician. Thirty years ago, when at the zenith of his fame, he accepted from the Italian Minister of Public Instruction a commission for the reform of the Italian Musical Institute The number of his foreign orders and decoration was almost past counting. One of his heartiest admirers among the potentates was the Khedive Ismail, who was a good judge of music, and who gave him the Osmanieh. But of all such distinctions we need only say that they were also honoured by the composer's acceptance of them. Verdi was kindliness personified. Like most of his professional brethern he was always ready to lend a helding hand to the artist in distress. Some years ago he began the institution, at his own expense, of home for aged musicians. It was to be opened after his death, with comfortable rooms for a hundred inmates.

It is regrettable, but not surprising, that there should be a falling-off in the subscriptions to the Actars' Benevolent Fund. Actors, like the rest of us, have been hard hit by the many claims to which the war has given rise, and all benevolent enterprises have felt the pinch more or less. Considering, however, how severe has been the drain upon the resources of the fund during the past year, it is to be hoped that actors and managers will make a special effort in its behalf.

The election of Mr. Yeend King as a successor to Mr. Wimperis, is of good omen for the Great Water Colour Society in Piccadilly. He was not the only possible Vice-President, but he certainly was the best. The wisdom of the choice shows itself in many ways. Landscape is certainly the strong point of the R.I. In all successive exhibitions it has been found to predominate both in quantity and interest. Now the President, Mr. E. J. Gregory, can paint landscape admirably—there have been plenty of evidences of his gift on these very walls—but it is as a figure painter, and indeed as a portrait painter, that he has had his chief successes. Mr. Yeend King can put figures into his landscapes, with a very happy eye for effect, but he is pre-eminently a landscape painter. Again, he is a painter whose career shows progress as well as achievement. He has done better work in the last few years than he had given promise of, and no doubt will continue to advance. The Chantroy Trustees bought one of his pictures. He is a constant exhibitor at the Academy, and, he is not an Academician. It would scarcely be seemly that both President and Vice-President should be members of the great society across the street; and he is comparatively a young man. We may look to his influenes on the Society's shows, in other ways than by what he hangs upon its walls. If only he could induce the Council to reduce the size of the Exhibition, and to raise the average by a little judicious exclusiveness he would justify his election on administrative grounds which needs no justificaiion on those of professional adequacy.

It is too early yet to sum up the achievements of the Victorian age in the field of art, and the task, even were it possible, would be of small profit. But in one respect the march of progress during the time spanned by the Queen's reign has been remarkable. Sixty years ago, the public in the mass was hopelessly amateur in its attitude towards the Fine Arts. The artist was regarded as a creature apart, mysteriously endowed by the gods with attributes beyond ordinary comprehension. Next to him in honour was the "gifted amateur," who scrawled with a pencil or dabbled in water colours, and whose proudest boast was the confession that he had never studied. The gift-books and "albums" of that date, the equivalent of the illustrated magazines of to-day, exposed the nakedness of the land, and had no higher virtue than a simpering prettiness which must be either sentimental or devout.

To what, then, are we indebted for radical change in taste? Throughout the black times of the forties there were many great masters at work. Constable and Wilkie, it is true were dead, but Turner was still painting the pictures which either set the seal upon his greatness or marked his decadence, according as you select your authorities. In France the deep and vital Romantic revival was sending its long eddies to lap even upon the shores of England, and late there was the modern Pre-Raphaelite movement and the famous Manchester Fine Art Exhibition of 1857. To all these things the public might have remained blind, but just in the "nick of time" came the great improvement in the processes of photogrphy. What many centuries of pictures had failed to do the discovery of Daguerre achieved with the speed of magic. The public became easily familiar with the human form, and in a decade of unconscious assimilation learned to discard the namby-pamby conventions and inanities of their grandparents. On the top of this, inspired by the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny, there began the advance in newspaper illustration, and finally came that school of illustrators which is identified with the early sixties. From that moment, in England at least, the public had admitted the limitations of its knowledge—though scarcely the limits of its ignorance—and set itself steadily to learn. The argument and the defection may both be strained, but to me it seems certain that the Fine Arts during the Victorian age have been enormously indebted to photography.

This new discovery of form—more or less actually revealed in the photography and in the hands of everybody,—was undoubtedly the basis of comparison from which sprang modern zest for accurate draughtsmanship. Landscape no less than figure drawing was affected by it, and the teaching of Turner and Ruskin was capable at least of a certain measure of proof by being directly brought to the test of Nature. We do not maintain now that the artist need ever be indebted to the camera, but only that the attitude of the public towards his work has been radically changed by the photographer. The recognition of true form was quickly followed by a severer criticism of the art of painting, and the youths of the sixties began to seek the education which England could not give them in the studios of Paris and Munich. To-day mere craftsmanship is immeasurably higher than it was thirty or even twenty years ago. It cannot be added, unfortunately, that the production of great works af art has kept pace with the advance in artistic education. At the end of the Victorian age British art is in a back water. But there are many hopeful symptoms that when the great flood-time arrives the public will be ready to welcome the change. For one thing, in the Academy one can hear the distinct mutterings of conscience, and reform is in the air. Its professor the other day was acclaiming Corot, which must have caused much stir and knocking of Academical bones and modern "Impressionism" is no longer the Academical synonym for an unclean and an unholy spirit.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held at the Corporation Hall yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Muljl Bhavanidas Barbhaya presided. There were also present Messrs James MacDonald, G. Lund, Ibrahim Rahimtula, S. D. Khote, Khersetji N. Wadia, Fazalbhoy Vishram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Ceretary, were also present.

DR. CAYLEY'S REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY.

The following report by Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health officer on the Bombay Water Supply for January 1901 was recorded:—

"I have the honour to forward my report on the Bombay water supply for the month of January 1901. There is no material change in the characters of the different waters during this month as compared with last month, except that there is a small increase in the amount of the albuminoid ammonia. In all the waters, but more especially in the water from the Vehar Lake, there were numerous flakes of that low form of vegetable growth that has constantly been referred to in these reports. This growth is in the form of small green flakes about the size of a rape seed. Under the microscope these flakes are found to be made up of masses of separate small round chlorophyll-bearing cells. These cells are very minute, but are collected together into masses to form the green flakes. Many of the cells will be found more or less divided into two, showing their method of increase. The individual cells are a from of Protococci but instead of the cells being separate they are aggregated together into the small round flakes. They belong to the Family Algæ, one of the lowest form of vegetable growths. When the water is boiled with the Caustic Permanganate of Potash the albumin in the cell is set free and in the analysis of the water is returned to albuminoid ammonia. This growth largely accounts for the large amount of albuminoid ammonia in the waters of the three lakes, especially in that from Vehar Lake. Filtration removes these flakes from the water and this accounts for the large reduction in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the filtered water. Some of these algæ have a distinct smell and make the water very unwholesome to drink, but this paticular form of algoid growth is free from smell and is not harmful except that it increases the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the water: but this is efficiently dealt with by filtration."

METERS WITHIN THE COMPOUFD OF BUILDINGS

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to issue instructions to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Warter Works, to the effect that in future all the meters fixed to bungalows or any other buildings and also that the Water Department will be prepared to remove the meters of all the bungalows and buildings which are outside the compounds of such premises and will be replaced within the compounds on application being made by the owners, provided that the owners agree to pay the cost of such removal and transposition."

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the proposition.

It was finally resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee whether there is any objection to meters fixed to bungalows or any other buildings, being in all cases placed within the compound of such bungalows or buildings.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE lily of the valley was the Queen's favourite flower, and this has been remembered in the designing of the wreaths and other offerings for her funeral. In a florist's window in Old Bond Street a magnificent composition attracted crowds of gazers. On a cushion a lily of the valley, about a yard square, is raised in an Imperial Crown, some two feet or more in height, the large arches being composed of thickly-set bay leaves. Below the Crown is a cluster of the finest arum lilies and leaves of calladium and crotons. Amidst these a white dove is set, looking up to a second dove, which, with wings outspread, holds a wreath of gilded laurel. The greatest admiration is expressed for this beautiful composition.

TODDY AND FAMINE.

SUGGESTION TO GOVERNMENT.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. P. B. Dantra to His Excellency the Governor:—

"I venture to address Your Lordship to-day upon a question which has been, and still is, a burning one, to which I have devoted years of attention, and about which I have always felt strongly.

This great country, my Lord, has just passed through a famine of a magnitude almost unprecedented in its annals, and it is only fair to say that but for the exertions of Your Excellency, and of the noble Lord who represents His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor at Calcutta, the distress would have been much more severe than it has been. At the same time, no one knows better than Your Lordship that we are not still quite free from the dire effects of this calamity, and that owing to the partial failure of the rains last year the condition of many parts of the Presidency is yet such as to cause grave anxiety.

Indeed, it appears to me that our condition and prospects to-day are very much like what they were in 1888. Now the chief difficulties of the Government as well as of the people in such years of scarcity have arisen from the fact that the ryots are unable to pay the very heavy assessment due on the lands they cultivate. It is common knowledge that the principal reason of this inability, and indeed of the prostration that comes over the agricultural population at the mere touch of famine, is that they have no extraneous sources of income, and no industries by which to supplement their scanty earnings from the soil. I have always thought that if the Government could be induced to relax the present restrictions on the cultivation and extraction of such a harmless drink as toddy, it would go far to remove this defect in out industrial organisation, and tend not only to promote contentment among large classes of people, but also to reduce the appreciable loss the State revenue suffers in such years.

I had the honour to submit a scheme, with this object, in the year 1888, to our late popular Governor, Lord Reay, and I beg to lay the same before Your Lordship, in the hope that it may receive favourable consideration (Exhibit A). Ever since the Abkari Act of 1879 was passed, the policy of the Abkari Department has been to favour all sorts of restrictions on the consumption of fresh toddy with the object of increasing the sale of country spirits. That policy, my Lord, is fraught with grave danger to the health and the morals of the population, and there is but one opinion as to its mischievous character. The subject, my Lord, is one of great importance in the best interests of the people, entrusted by our Gracious Sovereign to your charge, and I venture to append for Your Excellency's perusal some documents (marked B and C) in the hope that a broad-minded ruler like Your Lordship will do all in your power to modify this policy and encourage the people in their desire to forswear the noxious mhowra liquor in favour of the wholesomt juice of the palm.

There is one thing more in connection with this subject to which I beg to draw Your Lordship's attention. When His Excellency the Viceroy was at Surat he expressed his surprise at the consumption by 110,000 people—the total population of the city—of 1,250,000 gallons of toddy "per annum," and he asked the municipal representatives, whom he was addressing, to explain why Surat, of all other towns, had what His Excellency thought was an extraordinary large consumption of toddy. Setting aside the question of the accuracy of these figures and of the sources whence they were obtained by His Lordship, it requires only a process in simple division to perceive that the annual consumption of 1,250,000 gallons by a population of 110,000 means only a daily average of 1-5 of a bottle per head of population, supposing the whole of it belonged to the drinking classes. As large numbers, however, of the residents of that city rigidly abstain from spirituous drinks of every kind, it may be safely said that the average daily consumption among these who have no such scruples does not exceed half a bottle at the outside and no one who knows something about toddy can maintain that half a bottle per day can do even the least harm to anybody. Indeed, the wholesome character of this popular food drink is so well-known that it is not necessary for me to do anything further than refer Your Excellency to two or three expressions of opinion in Parliament (Exhibits 2 and 3), and also of the Indian Government (No. 4) and to the evidence of the Hon. Mr. Crole, given before the Hemp Drugs Commission (No. 5).

In conclusion, I have only to hope that Your Lordship will give to this important question the consideration it deserves, and take at your early convenience the necessary steps to modify the policy of Government in reference thereto."

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Despatch from the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, No 1533 dated 31st July 1872, Financial Department.

"A heavy duty should not be imposed on toddy lest, owing to over-taxation, the people should be driven to have recourse to stronger spirits or even to injurious drugs"

EXHIBIT. No 5.

Extract from the evidence given before the Hemp Drugs Commission by the Hon. Mr. C. S. Crole, First Member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise in the Madras Presidency from September 1889 to December 1893, at its sitting at Madras on the 22nd of January:—

"I have no reason to suppose that the consumption of the drugs is on the increase, but I should think that the probabilities are that it is on the decrease, because under the regulations a healthy liquor is available in toddy, and distilled liquor and probably drugs also have suffered. Toddy has been driving out distilled liquor, I find, and as I have no reason to suspect increase in drugs, I fancy the same operation is going on there. The toddy traffic has been placed under strict regulation, a better liquor is provided, and there is no possibility now of forcing the sale of distilled liquor against fermented liquor, This seems to me a great benefit like the substitution of light gravity for Hennessey's brandy."

BILLIMORA NEWS.

OUR Billimora correspondent writes to us under date 19th instant:—The death-rate here at present is above normal. In the month of January, the total mortality recorded from all causes was 45. This month to the 17th instant the mortality has gone up to 63. We, too, have had occasional cases of plague this month, especially among the low-caste people. The authorities are doing the needful into the matter. It is curious that while the mortality in Bombay has risen very high, in our town, which is situated about 130 miles to the north of Bombay, the mortality list should rise simultaneously. Billimora is situated near the river Ambica, and Bombay is near the sea—both these places being surrounded by water. Gandevi, which is our taluka head-quarters, is also stricken with plague.

It is lamentable that however, high the mortality may rise, we have only a hospital assistant to treat us. Why Bombay should be the home of L. M. & S's without practice? If medical graduates were to apply for service in the local dispensary, say, with a start of Rs. 50 per mensem and private practice, he would find this place a lucrative one. We are not the only sufferers here. Gandevi, situated about four miles distant from here, and the British Taluka headquarters of Chikhlee, about six miles distant, have no medical graduate.—Such gentlemen might benefit the public and derive a handsome income. It is the duties of the State officers to give us a qualified medical man. A local practitioner—a passed medical pupil—who had established a private dispensary of his own has returned to Surat, his native place, and there is an excellent opportunity for a qualified medical graduate to apply and for the State to retain his services at the local dispensary.

THE SEAMAN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual report concerning the Harbour Mission and Seaman's Institute shows that famine and plague interfered very considerably with the finances of the Institution. However, when funds were urgently needed for renewals and repairs a subscription of Rs. 3,000 was received from the Port Trust, which enabled this work to be carried out, and also under the superintendence of Capt. Hand the furniture was renewed, together with the provision of new games, among these being a billiard table. The result is that the whole of the Institute outside and inside is so very much improved that it can now be truely regarded as an excellent and attractive retreat for Seamen. The advantages which the Institute offers to seafaring men have been largely availed of by sailors, stewards and firemen. Ships' officers and petty officers have also availed themselves of them. During the year, 7,641 seamen and 7,627 other workers visited the Institute; this gives an average of 21 seamen a day and about an equal number of casual visitors. The average number of subscribers to the Library at present is 8, and in view of the additions to the Library made during the period under report, it is expected that this number will increase.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday, when the following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Daniel Manuel Murzello, Jivraj Naraen Anjarwalla, Faizoodin Nanudin *alias* Nanujan Kagdi, Velji Jadavji, Sorabji Manchetji Master, Prazji Khanji Thakr, Shamji Virji Shah, Mahomed Jooma Memon, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Fitter? Anthony Francis De Souza, Kadarkhan Amedkhan, Gangadas Narotamdas Ghandy, Cassim Oomer, and Ratna Bhika Mochi.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION IN MANDVI WARD.

PETITION AGAINST SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

BEFORE Mr. C. W. Chetty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, yesterday, the petition filed by Dr Rajabali Ramjee, one of the two unsuccessful candidates of the Mandavi ward praying that the entire election of that ward be set aside on the ground of personation and corruption, was called on for hearing. A similar petition filed by Mr. Karamali Peerbhoy, the other unsuccessful candidate, was also dealt with. All the candidates, as well as the Municipal Commissioner, who had been served with notices, calling upon them to show cause why the election should not be set aside, were present in person or represented by counsel. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for Dr. Rajaali, while Mr. Smetham solicitor of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, for Mr. Karamali. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. represented the Municipal Commissioner: Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin; Barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Sarapali Mamuji Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law for Mr. Jafferbhoy Kaddurbhoy, Mr Jafferbhoy Kaddurbhoy for Mr. V. K. Vandekar and Mr. Baptista, Barrister-at-law for Dr. A. G. Viegas, while Messrs Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laiji, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz and Mr. Fazulbhoy Kerrimbhoy, the other elected candidates appeared in person.

The hearing of the petition of Dr. Rajahali Ramji was first proceeded with.

Mr. Godinho said that he did not wish to trouble the Court with the petition filed by his client. The matter had been settled at the instance of the successful candidates on whose behalf a certain gentleman had interfered. His client had consented to withdraw his petition and a letter had been sent to the Municipal Commissioner to inform him of it.

Mr. Crawford said that so far as he knew, the Commissioner had not received such a letter.

Mr. Godinho said that the letter was drafted on the previous day and a very prominent Khoja gentleman had undertaken to send it to the Commissioner.

Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin said that he was not aware of the arrangement referred to by Mr. Godinho. He had, however, no objection to the petition being withdrawn.

Mr. Godinho said that his client agreed to withdraw the petition on the understanding that the successful candidates were anxious to settle the matter. The withdrawal of the petition was therefore conditional.

Mr. Kazi submitted that there should be no condition as suggested with regard to his client.

Mr. Godinho said that his client had consented to take this course at the special request of the successful candidates and if the condition were not accepted, he was, even at that stage, prepared to proceed with the case. He mentioned that as a result of this election there had been a schism in the Khoja community and his client did not wish to accentuate the unpleasantness that had been caused. If the successful candidates agreed to the course he had suggested his client would withdraw the petition.

His Honour said it would be sufficient if he asked the parties wh

THE CHINESE EMPEROR'S DIGNITY.

One of the most remarkable features in the development of the crisis in China is the devolution of the Chinese Emperor's dignity. When the halo of mystery and reverence with which the Imperial Court at the Chinese capital has always been surrounded in the past is compared with the humiliating concessions it has been compelled to make within the last few years, one begins to realize that startling changes have taken place in this direction which are alone sufficient to revolutionize the entire basis of Chinese life. These changes, it must also be borne in mind, are not the natural outcome of some progressive movement, but have been produced by what can only be described as violent foreign interference, which may or my not have been justifiable under the circumstances. It is almost ludicrous to compare the letters written to Western Sovereigns by the predecessors of the present Emperor of China with those which Kwangsu, under stress of necessity, now finds himself compelled to address to the German Emperor. We know, it is true, that the youthful Manchu ruler has special leanings towards Western civilization; but no action of his can be regarded as independent, and whatever his private convictions may be in relation to recent events, his public attitude is merely representative of the powerful influences behind the Throne. There is also no reason to suppose that Kwangsu would willingly abate one jot of his prestige. When Germany seized Kiao-chau he was furiously angry, exclaiming it is said, to the Empress-Dowager: "Unless I have the power I will not take my seat, as Emperor; I will abdicate." And it was the fear, inspired by this act on the part of the Kaiser, of the general break-up of the Chinese Empire that prompted Kwangsu to plunge into the extravagant scheme of Western reform which led to his overthrow by the Empress-Dowager.

SHATTERED OMNIPOTENCE.

Within the space of a few years the exclusive and omnipotent attitude of the Son of Heaven, maintained for thousands of years during which more than one great civilization of the West crumbled to pieces, has been completely shattered. When Lord Macartney undertook the first British Embassy to China in 1792, he brought back to George III a letter which could only be regarded as a decided snub to the friendly proposals of the English Sovereign, and which concluded withthe impertinent piece of advice, "Do not make light of my words." Kien Lung, the author of this letter, at least treated the Ambassador with civility; but Lord Amherst, when he undertook a similar mission twenty-four years later, was not received by his successor, Kiaking, at all. Professor Douglas translates the following passage from a letter addressed to the English King by the latter Emperor: "Your Majesty's kingdom is at a remote distance beyond the seas, but is observant of its duties, and obedient to its laws, beholding from afar the glory of our empire, and respectfully admiring the perfection of our Government." No progress was made by Europe towards the dissipation of this intolerant attitude until the Anglo-French campaign of 1860, resulting in the flight of the Emperor and the establishment at Peking of foreign representatives, placed Western nations upon a theoretical equality with the Middle Kingdom. Practical effect had still to be given to this achievement and the history of the last forty years contains the record of a stubborn struggle on the part of China to maintain her tradition as the Celestial and supreme Empire. The first audience granted to the foreign Ministers took place in a building reserved for the reception of envoys from tributary states, which was called the Tzu Kuang Ko. Care was taken further to minimize the effect of this concession to the outer barbarians by the publication of a perverted account of the ceremony, in which the British Minister was described as having fallen down, speechless and trembling, on being addressed by the "August Lofty One." This terrible ordeal took place in 1873, on the Emperor Tungche's attaining his majority; and it cannot be said that the latter lost, or that Europe gained, any prestige by the innovation. The death of Tungche soon afterwards and the long minority of his successor, the present Emperor, put the audience question on the shelf for a number of years. At last, in 1891, Kwangsu gave a reception to the foreign representatives. It was held, as before, in the Hall of Tributary Nations. Apparently the Ministers themselves were not all of the same opinion as to the propriety of attending an audience in a building which might easily give colour to the supposition that they were the respectful envoys of tributary rulers. Herr von Brandt, the German Minister at that time, distinctly states his principal objection to the building to have been its intense cold; but, whatever his views may have been, he certainly joined in the general protest of the Powers against future receptions in the Tzu Kuang Ko. Consequently, when the foreign representatives presented their congratulations on the sixtieth anniversary of the Empress-Dowager in 1894, they were invited to an audience in the Wen-Hua Tien, within the precincts of the palace. But the concession was not one of much importance in the eyes of the Chinese. To be received on a footing of equality the Foreign Ministers must be granted an audience in the Throne Hall, where the Emperor listens to the New Year congratulations of his own subjects. As long as foreigners are excluded from that reception hall the Chinese will look down upon them as inferiors.

THE MAILED FIST.

The dignity and contemptuous seclusion of the Chinese Emperor were first broken down by the mailed fist of the enterprising Kaiser. This important incident in the history of European relations with China took place in May, 1898, shortly after the seizure of Kiao-chau by Germany at the beginning of the year. The Kaiser sent out his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to Peking, and the Emperor Kwangsu was compelled to receive him in audience on terms of absolute equality. This was a unique and humiliating experience for the Son of Heaven, who, for the first time in the long vista of Chinese history, received an outer barbarian of Royal birth standing and afterwards actually paid him a return visit. The Khedive of Egypt himself has never been ordered to do anything one-tenth part so distateful to himself or so completely opposed to all traditions of the past. That the Celestial ruler of the great Empire of the East should have descended to such depths, at a moment when his bitterest anger and resentment had been roused by an arbitrary act of aggression, is certainly astonishing. To the average Chinaman it must have appeared almost incomprehensible. But Chinese Court etiquette was still further outraged in December of the same year by a reception accorded to the foreign ladies by the Empress-Dowager herself. This occurrence in itself is sufficient evidence that the collapse of Imperial dignity was due, not to Kwangsu's personal pliability, but to stern political necessity. It was brought about by dread of military Europe and not by any spirit of progress or enlightenment on the part of China's rulers. Now we find the Chinese Emperor addressing petitioning letters to a European Sovereign that are really models of politeness and subservience. We hear no more about our respectful admiration from afar of the perfection of Chinese government. "We have received your Majesty's reply to our telegram," Kwangsu writes to the Kaiser. "From it we see with pleasure and with profound respect that Your Majesty is inspired with friendly feelings towards us, and does not wish to make us personally responsible." The respect, it will be noted, which we have emphasized is now on the side of the Son of Heaven. The Emperor continues: "In your Majesty's reply we were advised to return to Peking. This we regard as a sign of your Majesty's friendly sentiments towards us." And he winds up with the humbly expressed hope "that our views, which we again declare to your Majesty in this letter, will meet with your Majesty's recognition."

People who know anything of the traditions, as hardly crusted as the oldest bottle of port in existence, of the most conservative and antiquated empire the world has ever seen, or ever will see, will appreciate the extent to which the Celestial ruler is condescending to eat humble pie. Canossa was nothing to present-day Peking; for, in the eyes of the Chinese, Chungti alone, the supreme Lord of Heaven, is placed above their Emperor, who has ruled the earth from time immemorial. Europe has now shattered the idol; and it is a grave question what the result may be of leaving upon the Dragon throne a discredited and humiliated dynasty.

In the light of the recent controversy concerning the alleged inefficiency of our scouting service in South Africa, a letter on the subject that appears in a recent number of a military paper is of considerable interest at the present moment. It contains the following highly instructive story: An Australian Bushman was on one occasion instructed by the Imperial officer commanding the force to which he was attached to ascertain if the enemy were anywhere in the vicinity of the British camp. For this purpose, accordingly, in company with another Colonial, he proceeded to reconnoitre a suspected range of hills, a few miles away. While thus engaged they observed a springbok rush, in evident alarm, towards them from the summit of a neighbouring ridge. To the Colonial, trained in veld-craft, this was sufficient evidence that the cause of the animal's flight was human. They accordingly returned to headquarters, and reported that a party of Boers were concealed behind one of the kopjes to their front. The camp commandant, however, declined to accept this view, ingenuously observing that he only believed in Boers when he saw them. The march was accordingly continued, with the not unnatural result that another "regrettable incident" was promptly added to the long list of such that Lord Roberts has been compelled to chronicle.

ROYAL PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

THE MYSTERIES OF "PREROGATIVE."

What might one not do if one were King! Kingship and its powers are ideals to which many thousands have looked, for which many aspirants have struggled. Yet there is no one so greatly a slave to precedent and rule as a crowned Monarch; and few outside prison bars have as little real freedom of action. To be King is too wield great power, and to be tied down by the strictest bonds of custom; to be accorded the widest publicity while perhaps yearning for privacy; to hide the natural man behind a mask of State; and to be as hard worked as a galley-slave. Kings and princes have credibly been known to long for incognito, so that they might frequent the public places of their kingdoms and principalities without attracting the tiresome attentions of their loyal lieges; and ever since the days (and nights) of the renowned Haroun-al-Raschid, Caliph of Baghdad, have delighted to assume disguise and so meet the subjects of their capitals for a brief hour on equal terms.

A constitutional Monarch, such as ours, has at once an easier and a more difficult task than that of an Autocrat, whom no Parliament restrains, and who, on the other hand, is in the last resorts of tumults and revolutions personally responsible for misgovernment. Under the unwritten Constitution of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King may (by courtesy) "command" many things and not be able legally to enforce his will, which might, under some circumstances, be highly prejudicial to the Royal dignity; yet as, by that blest Constitution, he only governs through his Parliament, he can, as the well-known axiom says, "do no wrong." It is the Ministry whom, on occasion, we should impeach. Many are the odd positions in which owing to the working of the constitutional law a Monarch might be placed, as Bagehot, that eminent authority on such high affairs, has shown. He could sell the Royal Navy," if so disposed," for old iron, or declare war upon a foreign country. No Crowned Head has, however, done the first thing; while, as the money, at any rate, would have to be voted by Parliament for the conduct of a war, the mere Royal declaration, unsupported by the nation, would be emptiness indeed. The King can disband the Army and personally dismiss any officer, from Field-Marsal Commander-in-Chief down to the merest subaltern. The same by the sailors. Naval and military stores, too, could legally be sold; but not a farthing of public money could be expend without the permission of the Legislature. Similarly the King has no power over taxation, and could not create any public office of profit to the holder. It is an odd and apparently contradictory thing that he has the power of recalling a subject from abroad, while unable to compel him to leave these shores. This is a rule not invalidated even by war, at which time the King could by proclamation call upon every able-bodied man to bear arms, but could not compel a single citizen to leave the country for the defence of Colonies over seas, or for offensive warfare.

The Royal prerogative includes the exercise of clemency towards evil-doers and criminals of all descriptions. The King has power to pardon a convicted murderer; but, strange to say, cannot relieve Sabbath-breakers from any penalties that may be enforced under the obsolescent old statutes passed so long ago as the reign of Charles the Second, under which such petty misdemeanants as Sabbath barbers and muffin-men and newspaper sellers are still occasionally persecuted. This particular disability dates from the reign of George the Third.

Another curious point is found in the fact that, although the Royal clemency may be extended to convicted prisoners, the King has not the power of influencing the cause of justice before the passing of a sentence. He, it is true, "can do no wrong," but is subject to the laws to which he appends his signature, and cannot legally issue a proclamation contrary to the law of the land. So long as they obey the laws, subjects not included in the army and navy and auxiliary forces are absolutely free agents, despite "commands" from Windsor or Buckingham Palace.

Among the amzing things possible to a King of England one finds the right, should it please him to exercise it, of concluding a peace by the sale of Cornwall, which is a Royal Duchy. He could wage war for the conquest of Brittany; could wholly dismiss the Civil Service; create every village and parish a University town; and elevate every citizen of the United Kingdom to the Peerage. These things, although legal possibilities, are, it is scarce necessary to add, exceedingly improbable; although it has on two or three occasions, when the House of Lords has vetoed a Bill passed in the Commons, been seriously proposed to take advantage of the last-named prerogative, and to swamp the Lords by a swarm of newly-created Peers pledged to secure the passing of the particular measure.

Perhaps one of the most unsatisfactory of monarchial limitations in these democratic times is the custom by which the Sovereign cannot directly communicate with his subjects other than personal friends, or receive presents, except through the accredited officials. On the other hand, authors of books, anxious to advertise themselves, can always secure a cheap advertisement (and often do) by presenting a copy, suitably bound, to the Sovereign, who is practically bound to accept it, unless, indeed, it is "contra bonos mores," as the phrase runs.

Officers of the Royal Household, discovering no breach of good taste in the pages of a volume thus presented, advise that it may be accepted; and the author or enterprising publisher has his wish, and may announce in a communication to the Press that His Majesty has graciously been pleased to accept a copy of So-and-So. It means nothing, but publisher and author find their account in the interest thus aroused in the hearts of a loyal public.

SENSATIONAL STORY FROM LYONS.

The famous, or, rather, infamous, Fouche, the Prefect of Police of Napoleon the First, has found a worthy imitator in the late head of the Dtective Office at Lyons, who has just been dismissed.

The official in question, a former non-commissioned officer, entered the Lyons Police a few years ago as junior clerk, and worked his way up rapidly. Such was his influence that at the time of the Boulangist movement he was offered the post of Director of the Lyons Police. He refused, however, preferring a safe birth as head of the Detective Department to a post from which he might have been removed at any change of Government. He became more and more powerful at Lyons until, a few weeks ago, he fell suddenly ill. His illness lasting some time, the Prefect sent his secretary round to him to ask for the keys of his office for some important papers which could not be done without. The secretary came back with an excuse, but without the keys. Eight times in eight days the secretary went back to ask for the keys, but every time he came back with a dilatory answer. On the eighth day the Prefect sent word that unless the invalid gave up the keys he would himself call round for them. That same afternoon the absentee got up, drove to the Prefecture, where his office was, and carried away a bundle of documents. This was reported to the Prefect, who at once sent for a locksmith and opened the door. The absent official was sent for, and everything was searched in his presence. The Prefect came upon a number of letters showing that several attacks on the Prefect and the French Government in certain Nationalist papers of Lyons had been inspired by the head of the detective department. A box was opened, inside which was found an electric battery, a telephone, and several wires. These wires were found to be joined up to the Prefect's apartments. One pair went to the Prefect's office, and to a microphone under his table, another into his dining room, and yet another pair into his bedroom. For years every word uttered by the Prefect had been overheard. There were other wires, but they were cut. Of course this elaborate network of telephone wires could not have been laid without the help of other officials. No doubt the Government will be able to find out who they are. Meanwhile the architect of the Prefecture has been dismissed.

VARIETIES OF THE DRUG HABIT.

A writer in the current "Chambers's Journal" tells how persons employed in the large chemical factories sometimes fall victims to what may be termed the chloroform habit. At first accidentally inhaling some of the vapour, a peculiar mental exhilaration experienced leads the victim to do by design what he first did by accident. The habit of intentional inhalation is speedily acquired; then follows the irresistible craving for the illict solace of the drug. Night after night, with soaked handkerchief to his face, the victim sinks into a deep chloroform-induced sleep. The physical and moral misery caused by the habit is untold.

Another fruitful source of poisoning is to be found in methylated spirits. In factories where fine chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations are made, many hundreds of gallons of this spirit have to be used in the course of the year. This spirit is far superior, of course, to the article sold at the oil-shop or retail drug store; and many of the factory workers so quickly develop a liking for it that it is often necessary to watch them carefully to prevent them stealing it. Chloroform and methylated spirits are the principal, but not the only form in which temptation comes to the employeess in chemical factories. Agreeable, but insidious, drugs have to be used in large quantities, and many who have the handling of them seem quite unable to resist the opportunity of tasting, and that often ultimately means ruin.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The Society of Spiritists "has reason to believe", that the late Miss Florence Marryat is about to dictate a posthumous volume to shoemaker in the Midlands, reputed to be a medium. It is certainly a sign of progress worthy of the beginning of a new century for the spirits of the departed to employ stenographers instead of guiding the hands of secretaries. Julia, we believe, never got so far. It promises to be an interesting question for the lawyers whether there can be copyright in a work thus produced, and in whom it would be vested. The Society of Spiritists certainly cannot claim copyright in the communication without abandoning their theory of its origin; but a recent decision might give colour to the claims of the shorthand writer.—"Literature."

A society has been formed in Berlin, on the initiative of the Evangelical League, for the purpose of supplying wholesome food, cooked in accordance with medical instructions, to poor patients who could not otherwise obtain it. The food is carried to the patient's home in a heating apparatus, and meals are supplied at prices from 50 pfennings to 2 marks. The supply is arranged on a system adapted to five different classes—the febrile state, gastric affections, convalescence, childbed, and general weakness. It is hoped that the scheme may develop to the extent of supplying special diets—for instance, for diabetes. The first "Krankenkueche" was opened recently in a central situation. An organisation for the same object would have a large field of usefulness in this country, where the difficulty of getting properly-prepared food for the sick belonging to the lower middle classes and for persons of scanty means in lodgings is often a serious hindrance to the success of medical treatment.—"British Medical Journal."

In the Highland region of Balmoral Queen Victoria will be sorely missed. The natives there are, needless to say, in the deepest grief at the loss of one who so faithfully visited them year after year, and made Balmoral a cherished home. It can hardly be expected that King Edward VII. will show the same fondness for the place. He is familiar with it, and, no doubt, properly appreciates both the purity of the mountain air and the beauty of the scenery. But will Balmoral possess for him the attractions it had for the dead Queen? To her it meant the seclusion and freedom from tiresome ceremonials which she so greatly desired and needed, and it also threw her in surroundings which recalled the happy days when the Prince Consort was alive and made this part of Scotland his particular delight. It is difficult to say whether it was the Queen or Prince Albert who best loved Balmoral. As their tastes were thoroughly in harmony, it is probable that they both fell to an equal degree in love with it. But there can be no doubting that the melancholy sweet associations the place had for her Majesty after the untimely death of her beloved husband contributed powerfully to her regular and unfailing annual sojourn there.—"New castle Chronicle."

It was shortly after Prince Consort's death that Tennyson had his first interview with the Queen, says "Literature." From the account of it and of his after relations with her given in his Life we get a singularly interesting picture of the Queen's personality, and also of her wide literary interests.

He said that she stood pale and statue-like before him, speaking in a quiet unutterably sad voice. "There was a kind of stately innocence about her." She said many kind things to him, such as "Next to the Bible, 'In Memoriam' is my comfort." She talked of the Prince and of Hallam, and of Macaulay and of Goethe and of Schiller in connection with him.

"Madam," wrote Tennyson to her in a later year, "when I left your presence, those lines of our Shakespeare in his 'Henry V,' came across my memory—

O hard condition! twin-born with greatness,

What infinite heart's ease must Kings neglect
That private men enjoy.

And, again, in the words of the Queen herself—

When I took leave of him I thanked him for his kindness, and said I needed it, for I had gone through much, and he said, "You are so alone on that terrible height; it is terrible. I've only a year or two to live, but I shall be happy to do anything for you I can. Send for me whenever you like." I thanked him warmly.

In a lecture just delivered by Mr. James Sterling, the mining representative of Victoria in London, he estimated roughly that over a distance of 50 miles in the Latrobe valley, to a depth from the surface of 1,000 feet, there could not be less than 31,144,319,000 tons of coal. How to utilise these magnificent deposits of Tertiary fuel is the problem of the hour in Victoria. On the continent, in Germany, Austria, and Italy, they had shown them how to put smaller deposits to commercial uses, by compressing into briquettes, distilling oils, and obtaining numerous by products. In Germany alone the briquette-making industry is of national importance. As far back as in 1891 the output had reached a total of about 6,000,000 tons per annum, fully 1,000,000 tons being consumed annually in Berlin alone. With such facts before them, there is every reason to hope that with energy and a little capital the magnificent deposits of such phenomenal thickness as occur in the colony of Victoria can be turned into commercial uses, and he is certain that the germs of great national industry await development.

A member of the "House" whose name has been bandied about a good deal of late, and who is said to be a member of the Lake View Syndicate, was overheard discussing the situation with a friend. "I don't care a—d' said he, "what the Stock Exchange says, and I don't mind much what the Committee thinks; but what I do bar is to go up to my own office and find my clerks betting as to whether I shall get three years or five years."

The privilege of possessing the first new coins of the twentieth century has fallen to the children attending the public schools of the historic city of Rochester. A box, containing 6,000 "1901" pennies was despatched direct to the Mayor of that place yesterday by the Master of the Mint.

A New Zealand correspondent of the "British Weekly" writes: We had an agricultural show this week. One girl distinguished herself by her riding and jumping. We met a lady friend, and asked if she knew who that girl was. "Yes, she said; that's our new servant; isn't she a splendid rider?"

All persons are warned against going to South Africa at the present time in search of work. A large number of reports just received from Civil Commissioners in all parts of the Colony show that there is practically no demand anywhere for European labour, and that in the Capetown district the supply greatly exceeds the demand. The only exceptions are at Beaufort West, and on the railway construction works, near George. Prices of food have risen almost everywhere, and crops have been injured in many parts by locusts and drought.

Professor Mazzoni, the surgeon who attended the Pope during the operation he underwent sometime ago, has expressed his opinion of the Pope's health in conversation with a journalist as follows:—He is very well, and I believe will live to be a hundred. His heart is like that of a boy, and his lungs are like steel. His mind is more lucid that can be imagined. One day, when his Holiness was conversing with me, we happened to speak of surgery and surgical operations. All at once he showed me one of his fingers, saying, "Look at this little scar, Professor. It is the scar of a small wound I brought on myself seventy-five years ago. I was then a seminarist, and during recreation hours we were allowed to play bocce in the garden of the Palazzo Colonna. While I was playing I was stuck by a ball on my hand, and rather badly hurt. I was taken to have my haud bound to Rolli's shop in the Piazzi S. Marcello." Is it not a grand memory that can recall a trifling incident, and the place, after 75 years?

The Board of Trade "Labour Gazette" states that changes in the rates of wages of 26,599 workpeople were reported in December, of which number 18,383 obtained advances averaging 1s. 9 1-4d. weekly per head, and 8,216 sustained decreases averaging 1s. 1 1-4d. weekly per head, the net effect of all the changes being an increase of 10 1-2d. per head in the weekly wages of those affected. The principle increase was that affecting 12,060 bricklayers in the London district. The decreases affected 8,175 blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland, Lancashire, and North Staffordshire, and 41 building trade operatives in Scotland. Changes affecting 705 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Changes affecting 10,753 workpeople took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining changes, affecting 15,081 workpeople were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the making of magazines there is, indeed, no end. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., have just entered the field with a new addition to the list, "The Lady's Magazine," the first number of which has much to recommend it to all members of the sex It caters for. It is daintily produced in a Wedgwood cover, and is beautifully printed and illustrated. It is also varied and interesting, if lacking in novel features. Hall Caine begins his much talked of serial story, the scene of which is laid in Rome. Max Pemborton is also a contributor. There is an article from the pen of the late Mrs. (W. E.) Gladstone, and a timely chat about the young Queen of Holland. "Besieged in Kumassi" is the title of a contribution by Lady Hodgson, who says:—"The people tried to help themselves by going out at night in search of food, but many never returned. Then, as the days went on, poor things got too weak to wander very far. It was pitiful to see them searching the ground over and over again for roots, etc. Leaves of trees were picked and made into a kind of soup. Rats lizards, every thing in fact that seemed or looked estable, was used. Naturally the people began to die off very fast, and the scenes were terrible to witness! Men sitting about the road and under trees would just fall fourward dead! Others again from starvation went raving mad and would frantically cear themselves, yelling and shrieking! At last their strength would give way their shieks end, and death claim them."

WITHDRAWAL

OF THE OFFER BY

The Standard.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Sale of the Library of Famous Literature on the Remarkable Terms of Payment already made Public has reached a stage where it is certain that the Limited Edition for India will be subscribed in a very Short Time. The "Standard" therefore makes Public Announcement that the OFFER MUST BE WITHDRAWN. The Duration of the Period in which it will be possible to purchase the Remaining Copies depends upon the Number of Days that will elapse before the balance of the Edition will be sold. There IS NO TIME TO BE LOST.

THE OFFER:

(SOON TO BE WITHDRAWN).

1 To Despatch Immediately

The complete set of 20 Volumes of the Library of Famous Literature edited by Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., LL.D., of the British Museum (1851—1899). The "Library" is a great object-lesson in the history of literary progress from the most ancient Hindu, Greek, and Persian literature down to the contemporary masters of the British Empire, of America, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Russia. It contains the greatest Short Stories in all literature, the best chapters of the Best Novels, many fascinating Romances in Verse, the most moving scenes from the Master Tragedies and Magical Comedies, Fancies of the Child-world, the most irresistible literature of Laughter, the chief works of History, Philosophy, Epigram, Epic and Lyric Poetry, Mythology, Folk-lore, Adventure, and Travel. Its 20 splendid Volumes constitute the *most readable, most entertaining*, and *most instructive* literary collection ever gathered together, and afford exactly the sort of reading for those who live in India.

2. To Despatch Immediately

An Art Supplement of Ten Beautiful Photogravures.

The ten Photogravures which comprise this unique supplement are all literary in character and of the greatest human interest. They have been reproduced from celebrated paintings dealing with literary subjects. Several have never been reproduced before, being privately owned and therefore inaccessible to the public. When framed and hung they give a distinct literary atmosphere to a library or study, while as specimens of the art of photo-engraving they have an excellence, none who has examined them will gainsay. Either of these fine plates, if sold in the West End of London, would bring not less than a guinea. The "Standard," however, actually offers both photogravures and books to subscribers to the "Library" for about half the price of the books if sold in the ordinary way.

T Despatch Immediately

A special teakwood portable or travelling book-case, substantially and neatly made, well polished, and supplied with brass fittings to keep the door constantly closed, in order to preserve the books from damage. This book-case is supplied to subscribers to the Library practically at cost. If despatched beyond Calcutta or Bombay it will be crated. By the removal of only two parts of the crate, the book-case may be lifted out, leaving the crate intact for use at another time.

4. To Give you Credit

For 14, 18, 21 or 28 months according to the binding you prefer, on your signing an agreement to remit regularly each month Rs. 10 until the payments are completed.

CASH PRICES.

Those who wish to remit in full, will receive a discount from the prices for deferred payments equivalent to 10 per cent.

You are required to pay monthly Rs. 10 to secure one of the remaining copies]

YOU GET THE BOOKS NOW

YOU GET THE PICTURES NOW

YOU GET THE BOOK-CASE NOW

YOU PAY THE BILL
(The last monthly payment)
IN
1902
OR
1903
(according to the binding desired.)

BUT

THE EDITION FOR INDIA IS LIMITED

IN NUMBER AND THE TIME IS LIMITED.

When this Edition has been sold, as it soon will be, it will not be possible to obtain the Library except from London *at the increased London Price*, freight payable by the Subscriber.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO ACT

THIS OFFER IS ABOUT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The Balance of the Limited Edition for India will soon be sold and your order must be sent promptly.

100 PAGE PROSPECTUS

Post-Free upon [Application or a few days more,

At 57, Esplenade Road, Bombay, where the volumes may be examined and Orders Registered

WRITERS AND READERS.

We hear that Mr. Herbert Spencer has given up the idea, which he entertained at one time, of revising all the books that form his system of philosophy. The task would necessarily have been a great one for a man of his age to carry through, and that he no doubt recognises. He has already revised the "First Principles," and, in the view of his most authoritative disciples, nothing further was called for.

Mr. W. S. Lilly, whose last volume was a story, has been writing a book on India. Now it is about finished. It deals with India as a country, with the races who are its people, and with its administration by ourselves. In short, the volume aims at conveying an accurate picture of India in a manner that all may understand. It is to be published by Messrs. Sands in the course of the spring.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff intends this year to give us two more volumes of his "Notes from a Diary." They make the fifth series—how faithful a diarist Sir Mountstuart has been!—and concern the years 1889-1900. All the volumes have been well read at the libraries, but they have hardly come within the ken of the average reader, in particular the reader who buys his books. Might not Sir Mountstuart one day gather the best of his stories and anecdotes into a handy volume? It would be welcomed.

Lord Charles Beresford contributes a preface to a book on "Our Naval Heroes," which Mr. Murray will publish in a few days. As he notes, the gallery of sailors dates from the time of Edward III to the time of Nelson. He is pleased to find little known but splendid sailors like Commodore Watson singled out for adequate notice. Lord Charles urges once more that a strong Navy—an overwhelming force—is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Empire. A notable thing about this book is that the biographies are in most cases written by descendants of those they concern.

Most of us know how Ladysmith, the besieged town of Natal, got its name. It was in compliment to the wife of Sir Harry Smith, at one time Governor at the Cape. The romance of their marriage will be in a book which Mr. Murray announces. This is the autobiography of Sir Harry Smith, edited by Mr. Moore Smith. Sir Harry fought in the Peninsula, as later he did at Waterloo. During a fight with the French in some Peninsular town he and a brother-officer rescued two young Spanish ladies—handsome and winsome sisters—from a position of peril. The acquaintance so romantically begun led to marriage in both cases.

Mr. A. C. Benson has made an abridged edition of the biography of his father, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Since there will only be one volume, where before there were two, he has necessarily had to leave out a good deal of the subject. However, he has aimed at retaining all that is essential for following the story of the Archbishop's life and the development of his character. Mr. Benson dwells upon the great assistance which he received from his mother and sister while writing the biography. This will be the third edition of it. Messrs. Macmillan are the publishers.

Mr. Wells is engaged on a book to be called "Anticipations," which will be neither fiction nor fact. As the title suggests, it is to be a series of speculations of the world's development in the coming years, based on scientific knowledge and a reasoned survey of the tendencies of the age. Although the book is to contain no story, there will be in it a great deal of imaginative work, and many of the subjects which in his novels are only briefly touched will in the new work be developed seriously. The book is to be published serially in one of the monthly reviews before its appearance in volume form.

The novel on which Mr. George Gissing has been at work for nearly two years past is to be published early this spring. It is called "The Young Man Eloquent," the chief character being a young man of political ambitions. The story will probably excite comparison with Mr. Anthony Hope's "Quisante" and Mr. Zangwill's "Mantle of Elijah," but Mr. Gissing's handling of the political theme is characteristically different.

"An Englishwoman's Love Letters" was not copyrighted in America, and the sensation that the book has caused there has led to a scramble among the pirates to meet the demand. In addition to the authorized edition there are already eight pirated editions of the book and the recognised publishers have issued a special cheap edition in order to compete with the pirates and drive them out of the market. A similar course was adopted in the case of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," editions being sold at less than cost price in order to stifle the illegitimate trade.

Can literature come out of Bermondsey? It is at all events, the subject of a book of real promise which Mr. Elliot Stock announces. In it we shall read of the historic memories and associations of Bermondsey, and of Bermondsey in modern times. The writer is Mr. E. T. Clarke, and, like other writers who give themselves to the unveiling of Old London, he is to be congratulated on a worthy task. As he reminds us, Bermondsey was in ancient times the "Westminster of South London." It was the seat of a great and famous abbey founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. Bermondsey Abbey is linked with the names of William Rufus and Henry Beauclerc, Stephen of Blois and Henry Plantaganet, Edward III, Richard II, Henry VI and Henry VII.

A pageant of mediæval history walks through the drab streets of Bermondsey, and may, with a little imagination, be seen. Maud of Boulogne, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Katherine of Valois, and Elizabeth Woodville are fair figures in that pageant. Not even with the fall of the monastery did greatness depart from Bermondsey. On its ruins arose Bermondsey House built by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford. He was the friend of Sir Thomas More, and the guardian of Elizabeth at Hatfield. After Sir Thomas Pope a still more illustrious personage chose the Manor House as his residence. This was the famous Earl of Sussex, who lives in "Kenilworth," and was the rival of Leicester, and the patron of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Mr. Christie Murray has written a novel, "The Church of Humanity," which Messrs. Chatto will shortly publish.—They announce for publication in March Mr. Justin McCarthy's novel "Mononia." It is an Irish love story of the Forty-Eight." Mr. Burgin has finished a novel of Devonshire which Mr. John Long is to publish. It may be called, in allusion to an old Devonshire tradition, "The Dead Men Ring."—A number of novels are announced by Messrs. White for publication during the spring. Among them are "The Joss," by Mr. Richard Marsh; "Tangled Flags," by Mr. Archibald Clavering Gunter; and "A Secret of the Dead," by Mrs. Meade.—The novel of Indian life, 'The Naulakha,' which Mr. Kipling wrote in collaboration with the late Mr. Wolcott Balestier, is to be included in the uniform edition of Mr. Kipling's works which Messrs. Macmillan publish. Hitherto this story has been published by Mr. Heinemann.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's first series of "Memories of the Month," a book which has often been asked for, is to be reprinted.—Mr. Frank P. Stearns is the author of a volume on four great Venetians—Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Il Veronese—which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. Mr. Stearns is an American authority on art subjects.—Canon Gore has in the press with Mr. Murray a study of the institution and doctrine of the Holy Communion. It will appear in Lent.—A volume by Professor Loeb, of Chicago, whose name has been prominent recently, is appearing in the Progressive Science Series. It deals with the comparative physiology of the brain and comparative Psychology.—The third volume of Dr. Gardiner's history of the Commonwealth and Protectorate is nearly ready. It covers the years 1654—1656.—A study of Mr. Swinburne will be an early volume in Greening's English Writers of To-day Series. It is by Mr. Theodore Wratislaw, and has a bibliography.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

UNDER THE ROYAL PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE QUEEN OF GREECE.
H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA.
H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
(High Commissioner of Crete, &c., &c.)

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER and RESTORER.

THE FINEST DRESSING SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

Photo'd specially for the "Harlene" Co., by Langfier, Bond St., W.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevent its Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft, for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

Crown Prince's Palace, Athens.
H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE
writes—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction. H.R.H. wishes six more bottles of 'Harlene' sent as soon as possible."

Kitegyhaza, County Bikis, Hungary.
COUNTESS DENIS ALMASY
writes—"Please forward me three more bottles of 'Harlene,' as I am particularly satisfied with the two bottles sent me to Switzerland, and have been using it ever since."

Bridge Street, Tranent, Haddingtonshire, N.B.
Mr. JOHN NESS
writes—"Enclosed herewith is a Postal Order for £1 7s. Please forward six large bottles of 'Harlene.' My wife has now used four bottles of your 'Harlene' for dressing her hair and that of the children, and she is so convinced of its superiority over others she has tried, that she has asked me to write your firm for other six bottles."

Haymarket Theatre, London.
Miss JULIA NEILSON
writes—
"I am at present trying your 'Harlene' for my hair, and I find it one of the best Hair Tonics and Restorers I have ever used, and I have tried many. Will you kindly send me two more bottles."

Photo'd specially for the "Harlene" Co., by Langfier, Bond St., W.

Garrick Theatre, London.
Miss VIOLET VANBRUGH
writes—
"I am very pleased to testify to the excellent qualities of 'Harlene,' it is most refreshing and invigorating, and I have found it very Stimulating to the Growth of my Hair.
"P.S.—I hope fate will never take me to any quarter of the globe where I should be unable to procure 'Harlene.'"

Full Description and Directions for use in Twenty Languages supplied with every Bottle. 1/-, 2/6, and (three times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle, from Druggists, &c., all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

LIPTON
LIMITED.
LIPTONS TEAS
obtained the
GOLD MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION,
While the
GRAND PRIX
was awarded to
LIPTONS COFFEES
and
LIPTONS JAMS, MARMALADE & TART FRUITS
received the
GOLD MEDAL.
Agent: D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.

Nerve Tonic
Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong.

This is the portrait of Mr. William Fanning, of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia. In his letter he says:

"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic."

If you are bilious, constipated, or are troubled with headache, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ltd.

TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.
MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—'NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

"MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—MALTINE.
Maltine WITH COD LIVER OIL
Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine.
CHILDREN ESPECIALLY NEED MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.
In ordering, please mention The MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd. 24 & 25, HART ST. BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK OF AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TEAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"CAUTION.—The name of 'PHOSPHODYNE' is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."
The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

BALMORE WHISKY
BALMORE! BALMORE! BALMORE!
THE WHISKY OF THE DAY
MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, KT., M. D. D. PH., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great minent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding he magnificent quality of the Balmore.
TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.
Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay, &c., &c.
Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morenas and Co., D. C. Umrigar, F. S. Madon & Co., and all respectable wine merchants.
For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agent for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 18, Bank Street Bombay.

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¾ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/- post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.
Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co
Indian Star Co-operative Soci
AHMEDABAD

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure safe, and effectual. Sold by all Storeos throughout India

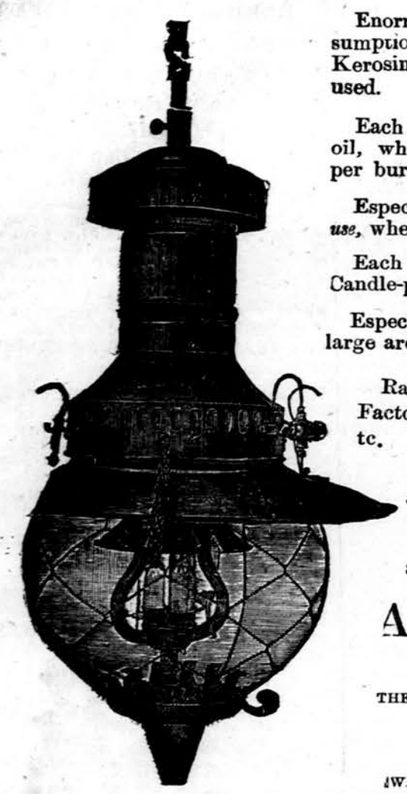
No Stable is complete without
ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SLOUGH, ENGLAND
SOLD EVERYWHERE in Bottles 1/-, 1/6, 2/6 & 3/6 EACH
EMBROCATION
NOTICE.
THE The Price of
ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK
FOR HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
IS NOW RAISED TO
1/- per Copy,
BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/- and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.
Address:
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK :
"Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Wanted Respectable Agents

For further articulars apply to

A. MAHLER

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT

AND

WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO.

POLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill :—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Dezonji Nanoji, L. M. and S : Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S : Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents : We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay :—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality : Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a sigle case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

Gold Medals Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

For GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

Professor Immermann, Basle, Professor of Internal Medicine at the University—

"Hunyadi János has invariably shown itself an effectual and reliable Aperient, which I recommend to the exclusion of all others. Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."

AVERAGE DOSE :—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.— Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

GUN METAL GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

TURQUOISE SET GOLD BEATEN AND SILVER BEATEN

CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.

Three Colour Pencil Rs. 15.

Cigar Cutter etc., Rs. 16.

Turquoise S Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-

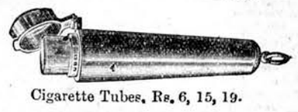
Ciga. Cutter, Rs. 5-8

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.



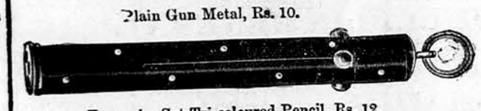
Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

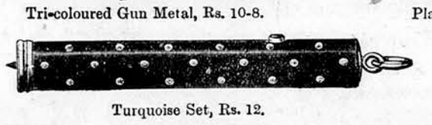
Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

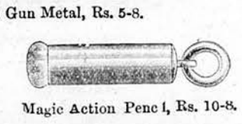
Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.



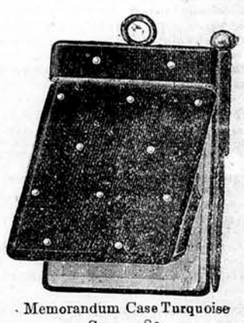
Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.



Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.



Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

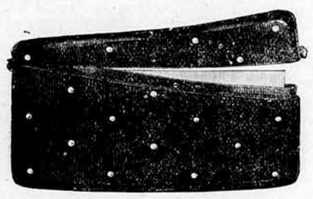


Memorandum Case Turquoise S . .20

Silver Beaten Rs. 17.

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

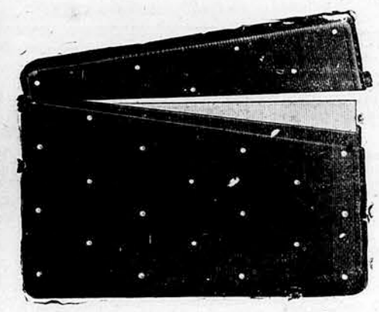


Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8 ; Plain, Rs. 12-8

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8 : Plain, Rs. 16-8.

Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA

Paris Exhibition 1900 British Awards.

The ONLY Grand Prix solely for Toilet Soap

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris,

The Highest Award obtainable for anything

is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents—Messrs FREACHER & Co., Ld.,

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Cochia, Penny royal & Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists. Proprietor :—

MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops.

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE : PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

TRADE MARK

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.